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INFORMATION FROM NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES:
SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS OF INFORMATION
TRANSMITTED UNDER ARTICLE 73 e OF
THE CHARTER. REPORT OF THE
SECRETARY-GENERAL

Summary of information transmitted by the Government of the
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland 1/

In accordance with paragraph 4 (a) of General Assembly resolution 218 (III), the Secretary-General has prepared the following full summary of information transmitted in 1952 showing the progress made over the past three-year period in respect of economic, social and educational conditions.

The information has been classified under the main sections contained in parts II to IV of the revised Standard Form approved by General Assembly resolution 551 (VI).

The present summary relates to information transmitted in respect of Aden Colony and Protectorate, Cyprus, the Gambia, Northern Rhodesia, St. Helena and Zanzibar.

1/ This summary is also submitted to the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories.

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ADEN COLONY AND PROTECTORATE

The total area of Aden Colony including the island of Perim and the five Kuria Muria Islands is 80 square miles. The Aden Protectorate is divided into the Western Protectorate with an area of 45,000 square miles and the Eastern Protectorate with an area of 60,000 square miles.

The population of Aden Colony was:

	<u>1946 census</u>	<u>1950 estimates</u>
Arabs	58,455	11,500
Indians and Pakistanis	9,456	12,000
Somalis	4,322	6,500
Jews	7,273	1,500
Europeans	365	500
Others	645	-
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Total	80,516	100,000

The substantial increase in the Arab population is due to the continual movement of Arabs from the Yemen into Aden. The great majority of Jews from the Colony and all Jews from the Protectorate migrated to Israel in 1950.

The population of the Western Protectorate is in the neighbourhood of 350,000, all Shafa'i Arabs, while that of the Eastern Protectorate is estimated at about 300,000. These figures are very approximate as no census of the Protectorate population has been made.

ADEN COLONY

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

The progress of the Colony has been uninterrupted by any serious political or industrial disputes, or by epidemic disease, and both in number of residents and material prosperity it has grown far beyond any previous records. The number of ships calling at Aden for fuel make it one of the busiest ports of the world, handling a tonnage comparable with Liverpool, while the air services radiating from Aden to the Middle East, India and the East African territories have increased in number and frequency.

Steady progress has been made with the Development Plan, and the revenue has remained adequate for recurrent expenditure and for substantial expenditure upon new works without raising additional taxation. On the other side of the picture it must be recorded that rising costs and continued delay over the supply of key equipment has meant a further postponement of the date when the electricity and telephone development schemes can be brought into operation. Although the development programme costs were revised as recently as mid-1949, it is already apparent that these estimates no longer hold good and that the remaining part of the programme must be reviewed in the near future.

Aden Colony has no agriculture, forests or mines. Animal husbandry is confined to the keeping of a few hundred cows for dairy purposes.

A survey of the Gulf of Aden fisheries, begun in 1947 was completed in 1949, and a Fisheries Department was set up, with a budget of £6,495 provided for 1951-52. It is estimated that in an average year 20,000 tons of fish are landed on the whole coastal area. Fresh fish is marketed locally; salted and dried fish is exported to Colombo and East Africa. A cold store has recently been completed.

Electricity supplies and development are under the Electricity Department. The generating plant consists of 3 steam turbine units totalling 3,250 kW, also 400 kW of diesel plant. Annual output is 1,300,000 HKW. A new steam station of 20,000 kW capacity is under construction.

The principal product of Aden is salt, made from sea-water by solar evaporation. There are 3 Indian and 1 Italian salt works, the production of which was as follows:

	<u>1949</u> tons	<u>1950</u> tons	<u>1951</u> tons
Salt	303,432	255,865	304,300

There are some small factories owned by private companies which supply the local demand and provide for export to adjoining territories.

The following table shows their production in 1951:

<u>Type of production</u>	<u>Number of plants</u>	<u>Number of workers employed</u>	<u>Annual production</u>	<u>Value of production</u> E
Aluminum wares	1	161	240 tons	90,000
Soap	1	69	-	-
Tiles	3	36	740,000 tiles	12,000
Tobacco	1	39	14 tons	1,000
Calico	2	106	170 bales	102,100

Individual craftsmen, such as tailors, carpenters, blacksmiths,

tinsmiths, garage mechanics, bakers, confectioners, potters and cobblers supply the local market.

There are no railways, and the communication between townships is by roads, the total length of which is 74 miles. The Development Committee has recommended that E200,000 of the surplus funds be used for improving roads, and E37,500 of this sum was spent in 1949 and 1950. Vehicles numbered: 322 lorries, 61 omnibuses, 1,300 motor cars, 74 motor cycles, 100 camel carts, and 126 bicycles. Considerable development has taken place as a result of the British Overseas Airways Corporation's decision to base their Red Sea area services on Aden; regular air services are available to all the surrounding territories, and special pilgrim services are run to Mecca. A civil airport has been constructed with a grant of E56,000 from Colonial Development and Welfare funds.

The following table shows the number of vessels which entered the port of Aden:

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
Number of vessels	3,901	4,283	4,338
Aggregate tonnage of vessels	15,751,064	17,984,884	18,715,839
Number of country craft	2,199	1,643	-
Aggregate tonnage of country craft	154,854	128,201	-

There are four post offices in the Colony; Cable & Wireless Ltd. provide cable and telegraphic communication with all parts of the world and operate a wireless telegraph station. The overseas radio-telephone service with the United Kingdom was opened in 1950 and has extended its service to Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika. Plans to install a new automatic telephone exchange are nearing completion.

Public finance, banking and credit

	<u>1948-49</u> Rs.	<u>1949-50</u> Rs.	<u>1950-51</u> Rs.
Territorial budget			
Revenue	12,946,294	14,944,632	17,572,020
Expenditure	13,067,805	15,994,868	14,509,812
Grants under the C.D. & W. Fund (included above under Revenue)	273,404	97,020	360,050
Expenditure on schemes assisted under C.D. & W. Fund (included above under expenditure)	1,324	305,840	514,939
Development and Expenditure from Surplus Balance (included above under expenditure)	1,870,720	1,782,023	3,117,300

Assets and liabilities balanced at E5,663,517 as at 31st December 1951.

The chief sources of revenue are direct taxation amounting in 1951 to Rs. 5,581,433, and customs and excise duties amounting to Rs. 3,282,385. There is an income tax for individuals and firms in addition to house and property tax, sanitation tax, wat tax, and vehicle tax.

In 1951, the official currency was changed from rupees to East African shillings.

There are four private banks and a Post Office Savings Bank.

Depositors and deposits of the Savings Bank were:

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Number of depositors	2,886	3,254
Total deposits	Rs. 2,680,509	Rs. 3,095,229
Total capital	Rs. 2,803,985	Rs. 3,111,050

International trade

	<u>1948</u> Rs.	<u>1949</u> Rs.	<u>1950</u> Rs.
Imports	350,146,472	436,711,407	557,842,907
Exports	156,261,697	194,795,051	258,032,655
Principal imports:			
Grain and flour (cwt)	1,015,262	1,049,946	1,087,519
Tea (lb.)	1,055,375	1,659,844	1,419,758
Sugar (tons)	9,351	17,433	15,942
Dates (tons)	7,967	6,968	10,139
Hides and skins (tons)	2,861	3,327	3,726
Coal (tons)	229,014	230,941	110,445
Petrol (gallons)	3,454,879	3,831,628	2,355,895
Cotton piece-goods (yards)	47,821,966	101,117,982	107,543,783
Principal exports:			
Grain and flour (cwt)	731,161	875,290	677,718
Tea (lb.)	978,096	1,061,590	1,136,347
Sugar (tons)	7,182	10,730	9,356
Hides and skins (tons)	4,006	3,760	5,162
Petrol (gallons)	1,731,968	1,634,415	2,009,306
Cotton piece-goods (yards)	39,156,574	110,007,826	84,419,267
Salt (tons)	278,650	228,058	235,516

apart from the export of salt, the bulk of trade of Aden falls into two main classes, namely, entrepôt and transshipment. The salient features of the import trade are repeated in the export figures, as the bulk of imports are re-exported or sold in Aden for consumption outside.

Considerable relaxation of economic control measures has been found possible during the period under review. The Open General Licence system was introduced for the import of non-restricted goods from the United Kingdom in 1949, and the system was extended in 1950 to cover other Commonwealth countries (except Canada) and all the European countries which have joined the European Payments Union.

Licences to import from hard currency areas are limited to essentials unobtainable from other sources. Trade with Japan and Germany was resumed in 1949. A Trade Advisory Board was set up in 1950 consisting of four local merchants, with the Controller of Civil Supplies as Chairman, to consider all matters concerning the trade of Aden.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Very few inhabitants of Aden Colony are genuinely indigenous. Aden has grown from a small fishing village of 500 inhabitants in 1839 to its present population of 100,000. Many inhabitants claim descent from former immigrants from India, Africa, Asia and Europe; others are more recent immigrants, but the majority are Arabs, whose ancestors came from the Protectorate and from the Yemen. The social life of Aden is closely linked to its trading activities; free trade prevails, with no discrimination, the social pattern follows the economic.

Ninety per cent of the population is Moslem and the women are purdah nashin; they are, therefore, conservative in outlook.

Labour and employment conditions

In 1950 a start was made with the organisation of a Labour and Welfare Department under the administrative direction of the District Commissioner. The staff during the year consisted of a British Labour and Welfare Officer, an Arab Assistant Welfare Officer and one local clerk. Towards the end of 1950 a Labour Advisory Board was constituted; in the absence of any workers' organisations, special effort was made

to nominate some non-employers on the Board, which will continuously have under examination all labour problems in the Colony.

<u>Wage-earners</u>	<u>Number employed</u>		
	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
Artisans (Public Works Dept.)	347	263	-
Labourers (Public Works Dept. and Port Trust)	4,161	3,880	-
Salt workers	470	470	1,250
Factory workers	-	3,290	-

Large numbers are engaged in retail trade, the distributive, catering and transport industries, and in small workshops or in independent crafts. There are also many domestic servants, particularly small boys employed in homes where purdah prevents the women from marketing.

A scale of minimum wages was laid down by Government in 1949:

Skilled tradesmen	Rs.3/- per day
Semi-skilled tradesmen	Rs.2/8 per day
Skilled labourers	Rs.1/12 per day
Unskilled labourers	Rs.1/6 per day

These rates have been increased in 1951.

There is a great deal of casual employment, comparatively few workers have permanent work, unskilled labour is entirely immigrant and dependent to a certain extent on economic conditions in nearby territories. A considerable number of men enter Aden from the Yemen for casual employment but no reliable statistics of annual entrance are available. During 1950 a total of 424 contracts were attested for labourers proceeding on employment abroad. Nearly all these people were Yemenis in transit who signed their contracts in Aden.

There are no trade unions, and the workpeople have no conception

of organisation or collective bargaining. Trade stoppages reported during 1950 numbered five, and about 2,000 working days were lost. The disputes were of a purely local nature involving one concern and its employees; all were ended by agreement and conciliation.

Progress has been made in the welfare of workers; employers have been encouraged especially to provide better living quarters; first-aid facilities and provision for the sick and injured; to employ workers on a permanent basis; to increase supervision of wage payments, and to establish contact with workers, not relying entirely on labour contractors.

There is no proper apprenticeship system; boys pick up some knowledge as helpers, but are casually employed and may frequently change employment. Standards of craftsmanship are low, and the rate of production, quality of tools, and methods of work leave much to be desired. A general all-round improvement is expected with the opening of the Government Technical College, where night classes for adults will be available, as well as a full-time course for younger students.

Standard of living

Prices of commodities

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
	Rs.As.Ps.	Rs.As.Ps.	Rs.As.Ps.
Flour (lb.)	0. 4.3.	0. 4.0.	0. 5.6.
Rice (lb.)	0. 6.0.	0. 7.3.	0. 8.0.
Meat (lb.)	0.12.0.	1. 0.0.	1. 8.0.
White shirting (yd.)	0.15.0.	1. 4.0.	1.10.0.

Town and rural planning and housing

Permanent houses are being built by Government under a programme partly financed by Colony funds and partly by a grant from Colonial Development and Welfare funds. Up to the end of 1951, 424 houses were built in Sheikh Othman and 25 houses and 40 quarters in Aden; an interim plan for the Ma'alla area was approved by Government, plots for over 200 working class houses being laid out and taken up by private enterprise. It is planned to make a start on the construction of 3,600 low income class dwellings.

Social security and welfare

Apart from the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance, there are no social security schemes in Aden Colony. The Government, the Aden Port Trust and four commercial concerns have contributory schemes for employee gratuities, but scarcely half of the employees who could benefit from these schemes have so far become contributors. A number of the larger and old established firms provide some medical services, and at their discretion give gratuities to long service employees.

Social welfare is primarily the responsibility of the Labour and Welfare Department, the staff of which consists of a British Welfare Officer and an Arab Assistant Welfare Officer. A Social Welfare Advisory Council and a number of voluntary organisations undertake a certain amount of social work. Generally speaking, the social system provides for the care of the destitute; in addition, a Poor Relief Committee dispenses relief to the aged and infirm.

Prevention of crime and treatment of offendersCrime statistics for 1951Number of true cases

Murder	5
Offences under the Indian Penal Code	983
Traffic and other offences	5,606

<u>Persons sentenced to:</u>	<u>Adults</u>		<u>Non-adults</u>		<u>Total</u>
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Deprivation of liberty	680	-	35	-	715
Financial penalty	3,057	37	119	-	3,213
Corporal punishment	-	-	1	-	1
Other	<u>760</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>150</u>	-	<u>921</u>
	4,497	48	305		4,850

<u>Institutions</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Total daily average population</u>		
		<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Prison	1	330	212	157

Staff

<u>Custodial</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>
37	7	44

The staff includes 5 Indians and 39 Arabs.

Vocational training in tailoring, weaving, carpet and mat making was given to the prisoners by four instructors. There are no facilities for education as most of the prisoners are illiterate and very few of them are long termers.

Public health

The Medical Services, the Public Health and Sanitary Department and the Port Health Administration are controlled by the Director of Medical Services. A Medical Officer of Health is responsible to the Director for the Public Health and Sanitary Department, and a Port

Health Officer is responsible for quarantine measures, inspection of ships, and the outpatient care of seamen. The following table gives the numbers of the medical and health staff:

	<u>Government</u>	<u>Mission</u>	<u>Private</u>
Registered physicians	16	4	5
Licensed physicians	6	-	3
Nurses of senior training	14	2	-
Midwives of senior training	12	2	-
Sanitary inspectors	5	-	-
Laboratory and x-ray technicians	2	-	-
Others	153	-	-
<u>Expenditure</u>	<u>1950/51</u>		<u>1951/52</u>
	£		£
Recurrent expenditure	142,067		155,293
Capital expenditure	371		13,058

The proportion of total estimated expenditure on public health to the total estimated territorial expenditure was 11.2%.

The Aden Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis spends approximately £4,000 per year from voluntary contributions on assistance to families whose breadwinner is under hospital treatment for tuberculosis.

<u>Institutions</u>	<u>Number of institutions</u>	<u>Number of beds</u>
General hospitals	3	630
Dispensaries, Government	4	-
Dispensaries, private (charitable)	1	-
Specialized units:		
Maternity & child welfare centres,		
Government	1	28
Infectious diseases hospital	1	100
Tuberculosis	-	130 (in Gen. Hosp.)
Mental diseases	-	18 (in Gen. Hosp.)

There are no institutions for medical or nursing training; about

two persons per year are sent for such training to other countries, mainly to the United Kingdom.

<u>Vital statistics</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
Births registered	2,553	2,459	2,453
Deaths registered	1,658	1,644	1,507
Deaths under 1 year	413	389	385
Infant mortality per 1,000 live births	158.63	136.23	116.14

Rates for births and deaths are not given, as the total population is not known with sufficient accuracy.

The general state of health is, on the whole, good. No major epidemic has occurred for 20 years and, except for tuberculosis, the incidence of disease compares favourably with other tropical communities.

The state of nutrition is good and deficiency diseases are uncommon among those resident in Aden Colony. A survey of 500 school children made in 1949 revealed a satisfactory state of general health and little evidence of undernutrition.

The principal causes of death were diarrhoea and enteritis, other fevers, pneumonia, and tuberculosis of the respiratory system. Maternal mortality was 3.07 per 1000 births in 1951, as compared with 5.74 in 1950.

A steady improvement in the general state of the public health was revealed by the marked decline in the various health indices such as the death rate, infant mortality rate and the T.B. death rate. Adequate measures are taken to control smallpox, plague, malaria and intestinal diseases; this has resulted in more than 95 per cent of the population being protected against smallpox. The incidence of tuberculosis has been much reduced and should continue to fall as the

result of World Health Organisation's 1951-52 B.C.G. vaccination campaign in Aden. Malaria is mainly absent, mosquitoes and flies being few due to the rigorous control measures undertaken by the Health Department. Four health visitors have been engaged to report on the condition of mothers and infants on every birth reported to them. They are followed up until the infants complete their first year, and needy cases are provided with free medical care and free powdered milk.

EDUCATIONAL CONDITIONS

Government primary education is free; fees are charged at the Government Intermediate School for Boys and Girls and at the Aden Technical College. All stages of aided and private education are fee-paying at rates higher than in the Government schools. Compulsory education is not yet possible, although it is considered that every Aden-born boy is now in school of some category.

The staff of the Education Department was as follows:

European staff

1 Director
3 Education Officers
2 College Principals
6 Teachers
3 Technical instructors

Arab staff

1 Education Officer
1 Assistant Education Officer
1 Headmaster, Intermediate school

Missionary and philanthropic organisations receive Government contributions on the basis of 80 per cent of the salaries of qualified teachers and 50 per cent of the salaries of unqualified teachers, not exceeding Government rates for similar teachers. Government assistance is also given towards approved capital outlay up to a maximum of 80

per cent.

Each Government primary school has an elected committee of parents. Inspection of Government and aided primary schools is in the hands of the two Arab Education Officers, aided girls' schools are inspected by a European Senior Woman Education Officer.

<u>Expenditure in 1951</u>	<u>£</u>
Recurrent expenditure	82,500
Capital expenditure	250,000

The proportion of recurrent expenditure on education to the total recurrent expenditure of the territory was 5.24 per cent.

Primary education lasts four years, followed by three years of intermediate education, in turn followed by four years of secondary education in either Aden College or the Technical College. All Government primary schools, to which the age of entry is 6-7, instruct in Arabic; the Mission schools instruct in English; the Jewish, Indian Muslim and Indian non-Muslim schools instruct in Hebrew, Urdu and Gujarati, respectively. Arabic is always taken as a subject in schools, in which it is not the language of instruction.

One and two-year teacher training courses are provided for men at Aden College, with a British Education Officer in charge. Women teachers are trained at a two-year course at the Government Intermediate School for Girls; women are also sent for teacher training to the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.

There are 8,000 indigenous children and 200 European children of school age.

<u>Number of schools</u>	<u>Public schools</u>			<u>Independent schools (aided and non-aided)</u>		
	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Mixed</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Mixed</u>
Primary schools	6	5	-	8	4	7
Secondary schools	2	1	-	6	2	-
<u>Number of teachers</u>	<u>Public schools</u>		<u>Independent schools</u>			
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>		
Primary schools	74	38	40	19		
Secondary schools	35	5	27	7		
<u>Number of pupils</u>	<u>Indigenous</u>		<u>Non-indigenous</u>			
	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>		
Public schools						
Primary schools	1,551	649	94	66		
Secondary schools	581	107	10	18		
Teacher education	12	15	-	-		
Independent schools						
Primary schools	1,918	759	-	-		
Secondary schools	938	100	-	-		

Evening courses for adults were offered by the Education Department in 1951, but they were so poorly subscribed that the project was abandoned; five evening classes attended by about 70 women are being run by the Woman Education Officer.

There are 8 school libraries, one public library and 4 other libraries with a total of 13,640 volumes. A publicly owned museum had 8,000 visitors during 1951. The Aden Arts Club arranges exhibitions of paintings and needlework, the members and the contributors belonging to all racial communities.

The educational five-year plan, 1948-53, is now drawing to a close with all its building projects fulfilled, with the exception of the Intermediate School for Girls; the Technical College was opened in November 1951, and Aden College went into occupation of most of its buildings in April, 1952; a number of schools have been built and others

have had improvements made. The training of teachers progresses both for men and women, though the intake on the men's side remains inadequate both in quality and quantity. A second five-year plan is now under consideration; this provides for the erection of 12 new schools, an increase of one hundred trained teachers, an increase of 1,300 places for boys and 1,000 places for girls, and a total capital expenditure of some E150,000.

Mass communications

<u>Newspapers and periodicals</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Frequency of issue</u>	<u>Circulation</u>
Arabic	1	daily	500
Arabic	8	weekly	1000 to 4000
Arabic	1	monthly	200 to 500
Urdu	1	monthly	300
English and Bohri	1	monthly	500 to 1000

There are 7 permanent cinemas and one mobile cinema unit with an annual attendance of 1,180,400. The number of filmstrip projectors is 15, of which 5 are for educational purposes.

ADEN PROTECTORATE

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

The main wealth of the Protectorate derives from agriculture and fisheries. The mineral resources have not been surveyed, and there is no industrial activity.

There is an Agricultural Department with 4 senior officers and 9 agricultural instructors; in addition, a small agricultural staff is employed by the larger States.

Except for a fractional area land is held by the indigenous inhabitants, and ownership is subject to tribal and Mohammedan law. The local State Governments are important owners of land.

Crop production was as follows:

<u>Western Protectorate</u>	<u>Area</u> (acres)		<u>Production</u> (tons)	
	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
Sorghum millet	62,000	70,000	12,400	13,000
Bullrush millet	9,500	9,000	1,900	1,286
Wheat	1,500	3,000	750	2,000
Barley	4,500	6,000	3,000	4,000
Sesame	8,500	8,500	850	850
Cotton long-staple	-	7,000	-	9,954
Fodder	-	-	-	105,000

Eastern Protectorate

Sorghum millet	20,000	20,000	4,000	3,000
Bullrush millet	2,000	2,000	400	400
Wheat	2,000	3,000	1,000	2,500
Date palms	10,000	10,500	3,500	7,000

The principal change from previous years is found in increased production of long-staple cotton.

Livestock

<u>Western Protectorate</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
Camels	30,000	30,000	35,000
Cattle	50,000	50,000	60,000
Goats	400,000	400,000	500,000
Sheep	100,000	100,000	150,000
Donkeys	-	-	3,500

Eastern Protectorate

Camels	40,000	40,000	45,000
Cattle	7,000	7,000	8,000
Goats	250,000	250,000	355,000
Sheep	30,000	30,000	50,000
Donkeys	-	-	3,500

The Department of Agriculture endeavours to control animal diseases, particularly rinderpest and horse-sickness,

Agricultural indebtedness is widespread and is one of the major factors hindering progress in many areas; small credit schemes have been carried out in many districts by State Authorities and Government; approximately £130,000 is in circulation, in State sponsored, interest-free credit. Marketing, storage, grading and primary processing is particularly developed in the Abyan Scheme where in 1950/51 approximately £1,000,000 worth of cotton grown by cultivators in association with the Abyan Board was handled. In the Hadhramaut Pump Scheme, irrigation machinery is supplied by the State to farmers on a deferred payment system.

In the Western Protectorate there are 704 miles of routes open for motor traffic; nearly all roads are extremely rough and surfaces are rarely repaired, nevertheless increasing use is being made of motor vehicles. In 1949 and 1950, two grants amounting together to £30,360 were made by the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund for the construction of all-weather roads in the Eastern Protectorate, and work was started early in 1950. Where no motors can yet penetrate, the traffic is carried on camel caravans, which still travel to Aden in large numbers.

Regular air services were maintained between Aden and Mukairas in the Western Protectorate, and Al Qatn in the Eastern Protectorate; special planes were flown to Hedjaz for the 1950 pilgrimage; the interior of the Hadhramaut is now within reach of Aden and the protracted delays travellers formerly faced are a thing of the past.

Sea communications were maintained by occasional visits of coastal steamers based on Aden, and by frequent trips by motor dhows and small

powered craft.

Public finance

<u>Western Protectorate</u>	<u>1949-50</u> £	<u>1950-51</u> £
Protectorate Government Expenditure	135,177	168,499
Local Governments a)	Rs.	Rs.
Revenue	422,270	930,742
Expenditure	423,921	936,950
<u>Eastern Protectorate</u>	£	£
Protectorate Government Expenditure	60,031	
Local Governments a)	Rs.	
Revenue	3,153,206	
Expenditure	2,830,944	

a) Figures are given for those local governments which have adopted regular accounting methods.

International trade

<u>Eastern Protectorate</u>	<u>1947</u> Rs.	<u>1950</u> Rs.
Imports	10,717,320	17,867,260
Exports	967,660	2,773,840
Principal imports:	<u>1947</u> Rs.	<u>1950</u> Rs.
Food and tobacco	4,156,030	6,252,750
Rice	1,066,440	2,978,450
Millet	1,140,810	1,788,620
Textiles	1,482,090	1,247,440
Kerosene and petrol	227,380	430,150
Principal exports:		
Tobacco	608,560	2,359,700

No figures on trade are available for the Western Protectorate.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

By far the most important occupation in the Aden Protectorate is agriculture involving about 90 per cent of the population; other occupations are dyeing, weaving, fishing and the preparation of hides and skins.

Wages are from Rs.1 to Rs.1 1/2 per diem. Working hours vary considerably; from April to October they amount to about 60 hours a week, but are considerably fewer from November to March. There are no labour organisations. There is some seasonal migration of labour, particularly from the coastal areas to the interior during the date harvest. At the height of the fishing season, large numbers of tribesmen from the interior migrate to the coast to feed themselves and their animals and to satisfy the demand for unskilled labour.

Public health

An Assistant Director of Medical Services was appointed in 1951 to be responsible for the health services in both Western and Eastern Protectorates; a Medical Officer in charge of the services in the Western Protectorate tours the 23 dispensaries and trains the staff of these units. In the Abyan cotton-growing area two of the local States administer certain aspects of health work and contribute in conjunction with the Abyan Board to the "Abyan Medical Scheme" which administers 7 dispensaries.

<u>Medical and health staff</u>	<u>Government</u>	<u>Mission</u>
Registered physicians	3	-
Medical assistants	30	-
Nurses of senior training a)	1	2
Sanitary inspectors	2	-
Others (clerk & drivers)	5	-

a) those nurses are also trained midwives.

<u>Medical expenditure</u>	<u>1949-50</u> £	<u>1950-51</u> £
Western Protectorate Protectorate Government	6,964	7,005
Eastern Protectorate Protectorate Government	1,068	-
<u>Institutions</u>	<u>1951</u>	
Dispensaries, Government	23	
Dispensaries, Abyan Medical Scheme	7	

There are no hospitals; cases for hospitalization are sent to the Keith Falconer Church of Scotland Mission Hospital at Sheikh Othman or to Aden Colony Hospital. Training for medical assistants and auxiliary personnel is provided at Sheikh Othman Hospital, laboratory and pharmacy assistants are trained at the Aden Colony Hospital. The principal causes of death are believed to be malaria and intestinal infections at all ages; there are no supporting figures of any useful significance, neither are vital statistics at present available.

The most important developments in the field of public health during 1951 were: the control of malaria and of intestinal infections through introduction of B.H.C. and through increased propaganda against non-disposal of waste and fly-breeding; introduction of a standard system of infant feeding; planning of a training scheme at two training

centres, that for the Western Protectorate to be established in the Abyan area in connexion with a new general hospital.

EDUCATIONAL CONDITIONS

Education in common with other services is under the immediate guidance of the British agents. The Aden Government Department of Education gives such advice and assistance as is required, and co-ordinates educational development throughout the whole territory. A European Education Officer is responsible for educational work in the Western Aden Protectorate.

The general educational policy is to build up self-supporting state departments of education as the States become sufficiently advanced for this to be possible. The intention is that these departments should organise and control a system of village schools, central primary schools, and, in the case of the larger States, intermediate or secondary schools.

Number of schools in the Eastern and Western Protectorates in 1950

	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>
Primary schools (including Koranic schools)	74	3
Aden Protectorate College for sons of Chiefs	1	
Intermediate schools	2	
Junior secondary school	1	
Teacher training college	1	

Number of pupils in 1950

Pupils in schools supervised by Government or local authorities	5,700	800
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There are at present 10 boys on scholarships in the Sudan, and 20 boys from the Eastern Protectorate attending schools in Egypt, Iraq and Syria.

<u>Expenditure on education in 1950</u>	<u>£</u>
Metropolitan Government	11,337
C.D. & W. Schemes (including scholarships)	2,833
Quaiti State	21,111
Kathiri State	1,313
Western Protectorate States	2,343
	<hr/>
Total	38,937

Adult education is confined to the Eastern Protectorate, where 11 classes are conducted for members of the Quaiti State Forces, and two classes for inmates of the Mukalla prison.

During the period under review good progress was made with female education; a primary school for girls was opened in the Western Protectorate in 1949 and marks a great advance in this territory where there was previously no education for girls; 4 girls' schools were set up in the Eastern Protectorate in 1950, bringing their number to 7. The building of new schools with C.D.W. grants went on apace in both Eastern and Western Protectorates; 16 primary schools and a junior secondary school at Ghail Ba Wazir (Eastern Protectorate) were completed in 1950.

CYPRUS

The total area is 3,572 square miles, and the population is made up as follows:

	<u>1946 census</u>
Greek	361,199
Turkish	80,548
Others (Armenians, Maronites, Europeans)	<u>8,367</u>
Total	450,114

At the end of 1951 the civilian population was estimated at 494,000.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

General

There was a further increase in the external trade of Cyprus; the value of exports and imports rose to E34 millions, E9 millions more than in 1950. In the past five years commerce has nearly trebled; it is now ten times more than before the war. This increase was largely due to the rise in world prices but the volume both of imports and exports also rose. A serious drought greatly reduced the agricultural yield, especially of cereals, which accounted for a large part of the imports.

The adverse balance of trade, amounting to E4 millions, is met by money spent in the Island by the Service departments, from the tourist traffic, from emigrants' remittances, from grants under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act and from capital investment of

foreign firms.

The ten-year Development programme envisages a total expenditure of about £12 millions, of which nearly £3 millions have been spent to date. Of this amount £950,000 have been devoted to agriculture and irrigation schemes, £450,000 to medical and health work, £240,000 to village water supplies and other village improvements. Expenditure on development in 1951 was £790,000 compared to £535,000 in 1950.

Agriculture and livestock

The staff of the Department of Agriculture under the control of a Director and Assistant Director, consists of 15 specialist and extension service officers of whom 12 are Cypriots; 9 Veterinary officers of whom 5 are Cypriots and an Anti-Locust Research team of 3 officers of whom one is a female Cypriot.

Revenues and expenditures were as follows:

	<u>1950</u> <u>£</u>	<u>1951</u> <u>£</u>
Revenue	21,538	37,344
Expenditure:		
General	121,236	130,755
Colonial Development & Welfare grants	5,312	5,253
Development funds	<u>25,465</u>	<u>28,180</u>
Total	152,013	164,188

The total area is 3,572 square miles of which 661 square miles are forest, 111 square miles are planted with vines and 2,097 square miles are arable lands. Approximately 60 square miles are under perennial irrigation. The remaining land is used mainly for grazing by free range flocks of sheep and goats.

Soil conservation and land utilization schemes and advice to farmers in land betterment works in general are the responsibility of the Soil Conservation Service. A Soil Conservation Bill was published in August 1951, which, when enacted will enable more effective control of soil erosion.

Almost all land in the Island is owned by Cypriots; aliens may not acquire land without the Governor's permission. According to the 1946 census, less than 13 per cent of the farmed area was held under leases; about 8 per cent was held under share-cropping agreements under which the landlord provides the land and seed and the tenant the tools and labour, both sharing the crop; the remainder was owned by the persons farming it.

Because of the drought, a number of development schemes, such as irrigation works and domestic water supplies were speeded up. The importation and use of farm machinery increased considerably: 140 tractors were imported as compared with 97 in 1950.

Statistics of crops were as follows:

	<u>Area</u> (acres)	<u>Annual Production by Amount</u> (Imperial cwts.)
Wheat	192,257	662,028
Barley	132,014	757,112
Potatoes	13,240	973,144
Citrus fruits	8,337	185,516,418 (number)
Olives	—	123,453
Carobs	—	1,117,634
Grapes	—	1,071,899

Animal population was as follows:

	Average number		
	<u>1945-49</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
Horses	4,498	4,991	--
Mules	10,323	8,471	--
Donkeys	54,780	51,214	--
Cattle	36,899	32,538	--
Sheep	311,035	287,405	294,992
Goats	195,783	153,986	143,655
Pigs	38,353	33,317	39,081

	Average production	Production	
	<u>1945-49</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
	(tons)	(tons)	(tons)
Cheese	423	577	606
Wool	---	307	268

A severe epidemic of Bluetongue occurred in sheep during 1951.

Vaccination which gives good results will be practised on a more extensive scale in 1952. Anthrax continues to be controlled successfully by compulsory vaccinations of sheep and goats.

The rural mortgage indebtedness on 31 December, 1951 exceeded £2,000,000. Outstanding loans issued by co-operative credit societies, which were mostly short-term, amounted to £1,750,000. Government has devoted particular attention to the problem of rural indebtedness by setting up an official committee to deal with the matter and has fostered the growth of the co-operative movement, with the result that the problem of short-term credit no longer exists, and has supplied funds to the Agricultural Bank for long-term agricultural credit, while the Debt Settlement Board has dealt with rural debts amounting to £1,500,000.

Facilities for agricultural marketing, storage and primary processing were afforded to farmers by 2 producers' societies; 7 primary

marketing societies; 1 vine products and 5 carobs marketing unions; 8 wine-making and 8 olive pressing societies; 1 milling society; 1 building society; 10 transport societies; 1 land leasing society; 1 farming society; 5 machinery societies; 1 irrigation society; and 1 general agriculture society.

During the year a Plant Quarantine station was established. There has been a growing appreciation of the need for investigation work on many agricultural problems, particularly those in connection with pasture improvements and the production of fodder crops. To assist in drawing up a programme of investigation of these, the help of F.A.O. was sought and a Range Management Specialist was assigned to advise the Government for this purpose.

The Department continued to work in close co-operation with the Education Department, which is responsible for the running of school Gardens and two rural central schools, which provide a two-year course of training for farmers' sons.

Extension work on plant protection, the Registered Poultry Breeders scheme and the Poultry Extension scheme were in progress.

The number of gravity irrigation schemes completed in 1951 was 125, commanding 10,387 donums. Boreholes sunk for irrigation in 1951 were capable of producing water for a further 7,000 donums. (One donum equals one third of an acre.)

Forestry

The Department consists of 10 Senior, 256 Subordinate and 14 Clerical staff.

Revenue and expenditure were:

	<u>1950</u> £	<u>1951</u> £
Revenue	37,827	55,849
Expenditure	170,565	209,980

The major event in 1951 was the opening of the Forest College as the culmination of several years effort in providing forest education in Cyprus. It has accommodation for 36 students. All round progress in forestry was maintained; more forest roads were opened to traffic; more buildings were completed; and more telephones were installed. Four Cypriot scholars were undergoing training in the United Kingdom; while one new scholarship has been sanctioned for commencement in 1952 and two candidates were selected for preliminary training at the Cyprus Forestry College. A Forest Officer from Cyrenaica who completed his training in Cyprus has taken charge of the Cyrenaican Forestry service. One senior assistant conservator attended the Aerial Survey and Air-photo Interpretation course arranged by the Directorate of Colonial Surveys, and an Assistant Conservator was granted study leave at the Imperial Forestry Institute, Oxford.

Fisheries

Cyprus fisheries are not rich, owing to the lack of nutrient salts, and the supply of fish which is usually of small size is not equal to the demand. Production of inshore fisheries is negligible. In 1951, the

catch of fish, all sold and consumed locally, was estimated at E74,978, while sponges caught were estimated at E9,100.

Mining

The Inspector of Mines is responsible for the administration and supervision of prospecting and mining operations, with a staff including two geologists and a surveyor.

The mineral rights are vested in the State. The grant of prospecting permits and mining leases is regulated by law. Royalties in respect of mining leases are levied by the Government on terms applicable to each individual application for a lease.

Cupreous pyrites is the most important mineral produced. The ore is railed to a treatment plant where cupreous concentrates, cement copper and pyrites are prepared for export. The Cyprus Mines Corporation has almost completed the erection of an acid leaching plant to improve the copper extraction from the ore, and a part of the plant was brought into operation towards the end of the year. The Cyprus Sulphur and Copper Company is developing a new ore composed of massive copper pyrites and containing encouraging zinc values. The asbestos-bearing rock is quarried and treated in primary and fibre mills. A plant to manufacture asbestos cement sheets, primarily for local consumption, was brought into operation. Chrome iron ore is transported to a concentrating plant where the low grade ore is sorted and concentrated, and the high grade ore exported in lump form. The Gypsum and Plasterboard Company has established a large quarry and completed the erection of modern stucco and plasterboard plants.

Statistics of minerals were as follows:

<u>Minerals</u>	<u>Number of mines operating</u>	<u>Number of workers employed</u>	<u>Exports long tons</u>
Cupreous and Iron Pyrites	4	3,452	818,669
Asbestos	1	1,924	15,088
Chrome Ore	1	168	12,453

With one exception all mines are operated by internally registered companies.

The basic programme is to fully investigate the mineral resources by means of detailed geological mapping, geological prospecting and drilling campaigns; 30,000 feet of exploratory drilling was accomplished.

Power and Industry

No annual statistics are available on the generation of electricity, but it is estimated that the output from public undertakings totalled about 12 million KW hours.

The Central Electrification Scheme provides for a central power station serving the various towns and villages. The Electricity Authority of Cyprus will be responsible for the maintenance and operation of this grid scheme, which it is estimated will cost about E4 millions. The station should be ready to supply current by June 1952.

There are several food processing plants, including six macaroni factories, two factories producing mixed animal fodders and concentrates, out of which 2,941 tons valued at E70,000 were exported, and one jams and marmalades factory. Other food processing industries are the manufacture of cheese (350 tons valued at E122,000 were exported)

ham, sausages and salami, halva, dried fruit, carob juice, grape juice and olive oil.

Iron and other metals are imported and forged on a small scale. Cotton yarn spun by two mills satisfies most of the home requirements; yarn worth £111,000 was exported. There is also one silk filature and a widespread industry producing cotton cloth on hand looms.

There are eight cigarette factories including a new one in 1951, producing 350 tons of cigarettes. There are three breweries; sixteen soap factories; 3 tanneries; two button factories; two bricks and earthenware factories; one artificial teeth factory and one carob gum factory; modern wineries and distillers, three soap oil factories; one nail factory; one tyre retreading factory. The most important village industries are lace-making, the manufacture of a locally-made cotton cloth and twine, rope, basket and mat making.

Transport and communications

There is a good network of roads totalling some 3,250 miles of which 740 are asphalted. Motoring conditions are good and up to date service stations are available. There were 7,784 motor vehicles, including 4,167 private cars; 2,693 motor cycles; and about 50,000 bicycles.

A steady decline in traffic and the necessity for a costly renewal program led the Government to close down its narrow gauge railway at the end of 1951. It is not expected that there will be any difficulty in carrying by road the goods and passengers previously transported by the railway.

Seven airlines maintain regular services from the Island to other neighboring countries.

1,286 steamship and 539 sailing vessels engaged in foreign trade called at Cyprus ports in 1951 compared with 1,263 and 379 respectively in 1950.

There are 16 Post Offices and 29 postal agencies. Telephone, telegraph and radio are operated by Messrs. Cable and Wireless, Ltd. There are two Broadcasting Stations. A third one, Government sponsored, will operate shortly. There are 13,772 radio receiving sets.

Public finance, banking and credit

Revenues and expenditures were as follows:

	<u>1949</u> <u>£</u>	<u>1950</u> <u>£</u>	<u>1951</u> <u>£</u>
Revenue	4,957,844	5,982,534	6,957,736
Expenditure	4,595,148	5,214,763	6,807,552

The 1951 Revenue includes an extraordinary appropriation of £1,200,000 from the Territory's Funds, in addition to the annual allocation of £200,000.

The assets and liabilities of the Territory as at 31 December 1951 balanced at £14,784,574. The Public Debt amounted to £5,204,991

All usual banking and credit facilities are available. Special attention to the credit needs of the agricultural community is paid by the Agricultural Bank of Cyprus and the Co-operative Central Bank.

International trade

The total value of imports and exports were as follows:

	<u>1949</u> £	<u>1950</u> £	<u>1951</u> £
Imports	11,013,230	13,474,290	19,248,669
Exports	8,243,289	11,059,039	15,294,186
Principal imports:			
Food, drink & tobacco	3,044,868	2,810,350	5,297,975
Raw materials, etc.	597,785	895,349	1,334,878
Articles wholly manufactured, etc.	7,364,128	9,762,791	12,608,164
Animals not for food	1,745	1,580	1,633
Bullion	4,704	4,220	6,019
Principal exports:			
Food, drink & tobacco	3,100,200	3,553,242	4,765,285
Raw materials, etc.	4,227,630	6,562,601	9,343,020
Articles wholly manufactured, etc.	774,986	794,425	1,029,897
Animals not for food	140,473	148,771	155,984

Direction of trade (percentage of value):

Imports from:	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
United Kingdom	44	47	39
Parts of British Commonwealth	19	12	20
Italy	5	6	6
U.S.A.	6	5	3
Others	26	30	32
Exports to:			
United Kingdom	16	20	18
Parts of British Commonwealth	4	5	5
Germany	17	23	26
U.S.A.	7	7	8
Israel	9	9	8
Others	47	36	35

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Cyprus is made up of two distinct communities, Greek and Turkish, supplemented by a number of Armenian, Maronites and other minorities.

-No social differentiation is made between men and women.

Labour and employment conditions

The staff of the Labour Department under the Labour Commissioner is composed of an Assistant Labour Commissioner, 8 Inspectors (including one female) and requisite clerical staff. In addition, the Employment Exchanges have 3 Managers; 5 Assistant Managers; and a clerical staff.

The number of wage earners exclusive of those employed by Government were:

<u>Type</u>	<u>1950</u>		
Mining and Quarrying	6,284		
Manufacturing Industries	43,933		
Service Industries	51,442		
Forestry and fishing	1,500		
Agriculture	136,620		
Total	239,779		

Average weekly wage rates were:			
	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
	E. S.P. 1/	E. S.P.	E. S.P.
Mining:			
Miners (underground)	3.18.6	3.15.7 1/2	5. 7.8
Miners (surface)	2.15.7	4. 4.8	3.13.7
Women	1.18.2	3. 4.8	2.15.3
Brick and tile factories:			
Men	2.12.1	2.10.7	2.14.2
Women	1. 3.2	1. 4.7	1. 7.8
Masons	4. 4.1 1/2	4. 3.7	2. 1.6
Carpenters	4. 9.5 1/2	3. 8.5	2.10.3

	<u>1949</u> E. S.P. <u>1/</u>	<u>1950</u> E. S.P.	<u>1951</u> E. S.P.
Agriculture:			
Skilled	2. 2.4 1/2	2.17.1 1/2	4. 2.3
Unskilled	1.11.8	2. 4.2	2. 0.5
Public Works:			
Skilled	3. 3.7 1/2	3. 0.4	2. 8.0
Unskilled	1.14.4	1.13.7 1/2	2. 0.5
Women	1. 5.0	1. 4.8	1.12.0
Person under 18	1. 6.4	1.11.7	1. 4.3

1/ The local currency is the Cyprus pound.

A special committee was appointed to study the question of finding alternative employment for the 217 railway employees after the demolition of the Government railway.

Events in Egypt, culminating in the withdrawal of some tens of thousands of Egyptian civilians from service with the British armed forces in the Suez Canal Zone led to a call for volunteers from Cyprus. The response was greater than was expected. Opportunities were available for almost any person with any skill, manual, clerical or technical, but there was little call for general unskilled labour or for building labour. Volunteers were engaged for a six months contract which could be renewed successively. Care is being taken to ensure that the conditions laid down in International Labour Conventions are observed.

Large-scale migratory movement of labour is non-existent; various private agencies assist Cypriot emigrants.

Registration of employers and workers' organisation is compulsory. There are 101 trade unions with a total membership of 14,733. Most of the trade unions are organised in two federations: the Pancyprian Federation of Labour is affiliated to the World Federation of Trade Unions; the Cyprus Workers Confederation is affiliated to the International

Confederation of Free Trade Unions and to the Greek Confederation of Labour.

For the third year in succession there were no serious labour difficulties. A total of 10,475 man-days lost compared with 15,338 in 1950, 3,240 in 1949, and 226,890 in 1948. Of 47 disputes notified, 24 were settled by conciliation and the remainder were settled by direct negotiation or had inconclusive results.

Much attention was devoted by the Labour inspectorate to improving the safety and welfare conditions of workers. The Cyprus Mine Corporation operated a well-organized welfare scheme.

There is little systematic training of personnel within industry. In the Government training centre, 12 were completed training and 80 were still under training. An apprenticeship scheme was established in the workshops of Cyprus Asbestos Mines Limited, providing technical training for young workers, particularly the sons of older employees.

There is a comprehensive body of labour legislation, and information is supplied normally to the International Labour Office Organisation on the 29 labour conventions applied in the territory.

Co-operative societies

The Department of Co-operation under the direction of a Registrar has a staff of an Assistant Registrar, 12 Inspectors, 30 supervisors (including two women) and a clerical staff.

The details of existing societies were:

<u>Type</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Membership</u>
Thrift and credit (unlimited liability)	416	64,184
Thrift and credit (limited liability)	34	8,441
Co-operative Central Bank	1	410 societies
Consumers and supply	130	22,940
Producers, marketing and processing	34	7,465
Other societies	28	1,491
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	643	105,521

Standard of living

Retail price indexes were as follows:

	<u>December 1950</u>	<u>December 1951</u>
	(Base year: 12 January, 1950)	
Food	109.4	127.4
Rent	100.4	106.1
Clothing	115.7	128.8
Fuel and light	104.9	113.4
Tobacco and alcoholic drinks	101.2	105.5
Other items	102.0	113.9

Town and rural planning and housing

As a result of the continued rapid growth of the towns, the usual problems have been created of over-concentration at the centres and scattered development on the outskirts of the towns. Traffic congestion has been aggravated by the recent great increase of motor traffic. A Town Planning Department has been set up to advise on the action necessary to control building development and to further the creation of town plans.

In the past few years Government has subsidised a number of municipal housing projects: 134 Municipal dwellings have been completed

in Nicosia, 60 in Limassol, 48 in Famagusta and 16 in Larnaca. Rents vary between £2.10s. and £3.5s. a month. Expenditure has totalled £200,000 of which £170,000 has come from Government loans, £21,000 from Colonial Development and Welfare funds and the rest from Municipal funds. The Cyprus Mines Corporation has continued its own programme of housing renovation and improvement. Housing conditions in the mining areas have now been greatly improved.

Social security and welfare

Workmen's compensation for occupational injuries and diseases, health insurance, pension and provident fund schemes organized by private undertakings or by district federation of trade unions and family allowances for Government and the Defence Departments' industrial employees constitute the forms of social security in Cyprus. There were no important development during 1951.

In June 1951, there were 2,980 contributors to the Government Social Insurance Fund with 6,140 dependants. The income of the Fund is derived from equal contributions from the insured persons and their employers.

The Welfare services were considerably expanded during 1951. The Welfare Service of the Education Department was given a separate standing and the Senior Welfare Officer made directly responsible to the Colonial Secretary. Government welfare has been concerned mainly with the investigation and supervision of juvenile delinquents, but a considerable amount of work has been done among difficult and neglected children other than delinquents. Preparations are advanced for extending

these services to adults as regards both probation and the after-care of ex-prisoners.

During the winter, meals for poor children were provided in the town schools by the school committee. In some of the villages hot milk was given to the children, the money having been provided by the villagers with a subsidy added by the Education Department. In the winter of 1950-51, 6,203 children in 160 villages were provided with hot milk for about two months. The Medical Department ran three children's Play Centres as part of the Rural Health Unit. Two Infant Welfare Clinics have been established by the Medical Department with the assistance of the British Red Cross. The Officers of the Welfare Service act as Probation Officers. They are notified of every juvenile case that arises and a social investigation takes place in every case save the most trivial. Over 550 juvenile cases passed through the courts in 1951.

There is a school for the Blind to which three blind girls were admitted for training in 1951. The Nicosia Orphanage accommodated 22 children, the Limassol Municipal children's Home accommodated 32 neglected and necessitous children.

Prostitution and procuration are offences under the law.

Government continued to give assistance to a wide variety of rural improvement schemes. Examples of such schemes are domestic water supplies for the villages, irrigation works, the improvement of village streets, the provision of mobile health units, the establishment of tree planting. For most of these schemes the village are expected to contribute part of the cost as an incentive which will increase the village's interest in the improvements achieved.

Prevention of crime and treatment of offenders

Number of convictions were as follows:

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
Offences against the person	78	235	670
Offences against property	825	1,397	324
Other offences	<u>106</u>	<u>518</u>	<u>1,091</u>
Total	1,009	2,150	2,085

The total daily average prison population was 637.69. There were 2 executions in 1951.

The open camp system which was introduced in 1949 has now become a regular feature of the penal administration. The 1951 camp, which ran from May to December, was on the sea shore and the 60 convicts accommodated were employed by the Antiquities Department. During 7 1/2 months only two men attempted to escape and were captured.

There is one prison for women; the Reform School deals with juvenile male offenders.

The after-care committee met bi-monthly. Of the 133 men interviewed before release 108 went back to their old jobs, 65 were found work through the Labour Exchanges and 10 were found employment directly by the Committee.

Public Health

The activities of the Medical Department are coordinated by the Director assisted by district medical officers with the following staff:

<u>Medical and health staff</u>	<u>Government</u>	<u>Private</u>
Registered physicians	38	6
Licensed physicians	25	231
Nurses of senior training	33	26

Public Health (Cont'd)

<u>Medical and health staff</u>	<u>Government</u>	<u>Private</u>
Certified nurses	20	---
Partially trained nurses	193	100
Midwives of senior training	13	27
Certified midwives	32	424
Sanitary inspectors	52	13
Laboratory and X-ray technicians	13	---
Pharmacists	39	163
Others (Physiotherapist)	1	---

In addition there are 106 Dentists and 7 Veterinarians.

Expenditure was as follows:

E

Recurrent 306,293

Capital 5,704

The proportion of recurrent expenditure to total territorial expenditure was 4.9.

Institutions comprised the following:

<u>Government and Private</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Number of beds</u>
Hospitals:		
General hospitals	8	487
Cottage hospitals or infirmaries	13	101
Private clinics	49	401
Dispensaries for out-patients	27	-
Specialized units:	<u>In General hospital</u>	<u>As separate unit</u>
Maternity and child welfare centres	---	50
Tuberculosis	5	2
Venereal disease	5	---
Leprosaria	---	1
Mental institutions	---	1
	<u>No. of units</u>	<u>Total staff</u>
Mobile units	1	5

A physician must be the holder of a degree from a recognised university and must have had, following graduation, two years experience in a teaching hospital. A pharmacist must be a qualified chemist and druggist. A dentist must be the holder of a degree from a recognized university. A nurse and midwife and sanitary inspector must be the holder of a certificate of competency.

There are facilities for the training of medical practitioners after graduation in the Nicosia General Hospital, and of assistant Nurses, midwives and pharmacists. There is a School for Sanitary Inspectors.

Vital statistics were:	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
Total births	13,234	14,517	14,403
Deaths under 1 year	949	920	871
Infant mortality per 1,000 live births	71.71	63.77	60.47
Total deaths	4,243	3,959	4,144
Death rate per 1,000	8.92	8.17	8.43

The general state of health is satisfactory. There were no serious epidemics or quarantinable infectious diseases. Typhoid fever is endemic. The nutrition in general is good and no frank deficiency diseases are reported. Diseases of social importance such as tuberculosis receive due consideration.

Public health development included: a campaign for general sanitation in the rural areas; intensive immunization campaign against typhoid and diphtheria; an anti-hydatidosis campaign, the opening of a pilot school medical service. Improvements in the General Hospitals as well as the Special Hospitals and in the Mobile Health Units were undertaken.

The responsibilities of the urban water supply was transferred from the Municipality to a Water Board. Water Boards have been formed in three towns and at each of these towns work is now proceeding on the construction of a water supply scheme. The cost of these schemes will be about £1,250,000.

In 1951, 68 rural water supply schemes were completed. It was estimated that 44 per cent of the territory was equipped with piped supplies.

EDUCATIONAL CONDITIONS

Elementary education is not yet compulsory but approximately 95 per cent of the children enroll at school. Of the 705 elementary schools 694, or 98.5 per cent are under direct Government control and education in them is free. Of the population between the ages of 15 and 60 years, 74.42 per cent are literate.

The organisation of educational administration is centralised. The Director of Education, the Assistant Director, the Chief Inspector and an Education Officer are recruited from overseas; the Administrative Assistant, the corps of Inspectors, the clerical staff and the accounting staff are Greek or Turkish Cypriots.

Statistics of expenditure were:

	E
Recurrent	997,138
Capital	76,399
Financial assistance from Metropolitan Government	7,085
Expenditure by local authorities	368,739

The proportion of recurrent expenditure to total territorial revenue

was 14.99 per cent.

The organisation of public education is conditioned by the existence of several communities. About four-fifths of the population speak Greek and one-fifth Turkish and there are relatively very small communities of Armenians and English. On the grounds of language, religion and in accordance with the strong desire of the communities themselves, separate schools are necessary for Greek, Turkish, Armenian, Maronite and Latin children.

There are 18 private vernacular infants schools and two elementary schools, in which the medium of instruction is English, have kindergarten classes.

There is complete equality of opportunity for elementary education as between rural and urban areas. In different religious schools the language of instruction is the language of the children. There are 694 Greek, Turkish and Maronite elementary schools under Government control and education in them is free; the remaining 11 schools are independent and serve Armenian, Latin and English communities and fees are payable. In the 627 villages of Cyprus there are 651 village schools; those villages of mixed population having more than one school. The school course covers six years; children are admitted from the age of six and leave when they reach 14. English is taught in the 5th and 6th years of the school course in Turkish and Greek schools.

There are 52 secondary schools which accept pupils for a six-year course from the age of 12 years, though some of the smaller schools in rural areas offer a three-year course. English is taught as a subject in all secondary schools.

Agriculture training is available at two Rural Central Schools (boarding establishments) one for Greek and one for Turks. Training and subsistence is free.

Technical training is given at the Apprentices' Training Centre; it is free and an allowance is payable for purchase of tools, books and uniform.

Commercial training is given in about one-third of the secondary schools. There are also some evening classes in commercial subjects.

All teachers appointed to the Greek, Turkish or Maronite elementary schools are trained at the Government Training Colleges. Training and subsistence is free. After appointment as teachers, students are eligible for selection for scholarship and 27 scholars have been selected during the last 5 years. Study leave on full or half pay may also be granted to those who wish to continue their studies in the United Kingdom.

There is a Reform School for juvenile delinquents; and a school for the Blind.

Statistics were:

	<u>1948-49</u>		<u>1949-50</u>		<u>1950-51</u>	
	<u>Govt.</u>	<u>Private</u>	<u>Govt.</u>	<u>Private</u>	<u>Govt.</u>	<u>Private</u>
<u>Number of schools:</u>						
Pre-primary	(695	(29	(695	(30	(694	20
Primary	(" ("		(" ("		(" "	11
Secondary	3	38	4	42	4	52
Vocational	--	--	--	--	3	--
Teacher education	2	--	2	--	2	--
<u>Number of teachers:</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Primary schools	1,055	513	1,073	479	1,095	531
Secondary schools	328	114	365	111	411	123
Teacher education	8	7	9	7	9	6
<u>Number of pupils:</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>
Primary	33,493	27,838	33,060	28,076	34,416	29,587
Secondary	7,286	2,967	8,047	3,161	9,806	3,415
Vocational and Teacher Education	124	48	129	74	118	77

The British Council together with such organisations as the Red Cross and St. John's Ambulance provides the only specifically adult education. The number of illiterates is decreasing.

The elementary schools are built and maintained by the town or village and their quality depends on the economic resources of the town or village. The Department inspects these buildings and plans alterations or new buildings as required.

In the last three years, 52 new schools and 14 teachers' dwellings were built. The buildings of secondary schools vary considerably; some are of modern design and construction but the premises of some secondary schools in rural areas are far from ideal.

The Boy Scout movement made good progress in 1951; a permanent camp was established and extensive training activities were undertaken. There are now 32 fully trained officers as against none in 1948. There are 500 Girl Guides.

The basic programme of educational development includes the acceleration of teacher-training to facilitate a reduction in the size of classes and to improve the standard of education; the improvement of physical well-being of pupils by means of extended medical services, teaching of hygiene and physical education; the development of the teaching of cultural subjects and extension of practical non-academic training. A scheme of increasing the number of female teachers by 70 per cent was prepared. Regional conferences, summer schools and vacation courses were held for 300 teachers. School garden services were extended. Domestic science centres were established in some secondary schools. There was a new technical school.

There are 8 public and 17 private libraries and five museums. The preservation of historical monuments is protected by law. Archaeological excavations are undertaken by the Antiquities Department and by foreign archaeological expeditions subject to government control.

There are between 40 and 50 newspapers and periodicals published in English, Greek and Turkish. Circulation ranges from a few hundred to a maximum of 11,000.

There are cinemas in all the towns and in many of the larger villages. The Public Information Office maintains two mobile cinema units which show news and documentary films in schools and villages. Filmstrip projectors are in use in schools and institutions, and new strips are provided regularly by the Public Information Office. A Film School for making 16 mm. documentary and newsreels was opened in June. There is the Forces Broadcasting Station. The Cyprus Broadcasting Service is expected to be on the air during the early part of 1952. Broadcasts will be in English, Greek and Turkish for five hours a day.

GAMBIA

The Gambia has an area of 4,132 square miles and a population estimated at 279,000, of whom 343 are Europeans employed by Government and commercial concerns.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

General

Natural resources are limited in extent and embrace only agriculture and fisheries. With the exception of pioneer development of mechanised rice farming by the Colonial Development Corporation, agriculture is entirely in the hands of peasant cultivators. A forestry programme is in process of being developed. The fishing potentialities, both sea and river, are considerable and the exploratory work so far carried out is encouraging.

Oil seeds are marketed through the Gambia Oilseeds Marketing Board, on which are representatives of the agricultural community, and net profits are funded for the benefit of the farmers and used to finance schemes of development.

Agriculture and livestock

The administrative organisation consists of the Department of Development and Agriculture, which includes a Fisheries Section, and works in close co-ordination with the Forestry Adviser and the Veterinary Department.

The staff of the Department, under the control of a Director, was composed of Agricultural Officers, 5 Development Officers, an Agricultural Mechanic, Stock Farm Manager, 45 Agricultural Assistants and Instructors, a Fisheries Officer, Master Fisherman and crews, and subordinate staff of station headmen, stockmen and clerks.

Departmental budgets were:

	<u>1950</u> £	<u>1951</u> £
Agriculture	27,919	26,937
Fisheries	2,788	3,674
Forestry	3,425	3,392
Development		10,000

The soils of the Gambia are roughly divided into those suitable for the growing of the main crop, groundnuts, and those potentially suited to rice growing. Pastures as such do not exist, cattle feeding on the farm lands after harvest and around the villages. Small areas have been set aside as forest reserves.

With the exception of a small area of the Colony proper, which is Crown land, all the land is held in trust for the African population and vested in the Native Authorities by which it is allocated to the farmers. The only areas leased to non-indigenous inhabitants are those now being developed by the Colonial Development Corporation for the ultimate benefit of the inhabitants.

Land tenure consists of Crown land leased by the Crown, and Protectorate lands leased by the Native Authorities, the greater part of which are hereditarily owned under native custom. Share-croppers, known as 'strange farmers' who migrate into the Gambia for seasonal groundnut farming, are permitted by the farmers to work part of their land in return for labour

or a share of their crop.

Crop production was as follows:

	<u>Acreage</u>		<u>Production (tons)</u>	
	<u>1950</u> (estimate)	<u>1951</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
Groundnut	200,000	300,000	42,000	64,699
Millet	128,929	129,000	42,743	43,000
Rice	26,280	27,000	13,140	13,500
Beans and peas	9,000	9,000	2,250	2,250
Maize	3,000	3,000	1,500	1,500
Oil palm kernels	1,000	2,000	600	1,529

No important changes have taken place except for increase of rice production due to encouragement and more land being made available.

Estimates of livestock were:

	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
Horses	247	209
Donkeys	4,463	4,309
Cattle	73,259	122,477
Sheep	38,912	50,527
Goats	55,576	75,468
Pigs	1,715	209

A small dairy industry supplies butter to the urban population of Bathurst.

A scheme to reduce agricultural indebtedness is being evolved, while money from the Farmers' Fund is available for approved purposes.

Control of pests and diseases is undertaken by the Entomologist, and research on agricultural problems and soils is carried out at all Agricultural Stations.

Forestry work is carried out under the supervision of a Forestry Officer and 5 junior staff, who demarcated a number of small reserves and made a general survey of timber resources.

A general survey of fishing resources is also being undertaken and

new techniques were introduced with the aid of a powered fishing boat.

Mining, Power and Industry

There are no known mineral resources. Power supplies are provided by Government at Bathurst, at the Yundum airport and in three townships. There are no industrial undertakings, and no handicrafts other than small scale weaving and ornamental leather work.

Transport and communications

There are 33 miles of tarmacadam roads in the vicinity of Bathurst and 600 miles of sandy tracks. There are no railways. A total of 260 aircraft used the airport during 1951. Two Government-owned vessels and a launch service dealt with 12,409 passengers, 4,547 tons of cargo and maintained the postal service on the river; 106 British and 128 foreign ocean-going vessels entered the port. There are six post-offices; a manual telephone system in Bathurst, Fajara and Yundum, and five wireless stations in the territory and a radio link with Dakar.

The major works in progress in 1951 were:

	<u>Estimated cost</u>
	E
Bituminous road reconstruction	98,000
Telecommunications	100,000
New Government Wharf, Bathurst	100,000

Public finance

All taxation and expenditure of public funds by Government is controlled by the Legislative Council through its Standing Finance Committee.

Territorial Government revenue and expenditure were:

	<u>1949</u> £	<u>1950</u> £	<u>1951</u> (estimate) £
Revenue	977,200	996,163	1,120,625
Expenditure	1,112,200	1,060,778	1,164,200

Assets and liabilities balanced at £877,550.

Income tax is levied on companies at the rate of 10s.3d. in the pound, and on personal incomes according to a sliding scale. The estimated income tax receipts for 1951 were:

Companies	£135,000
Private persons	35,000

International trade

	<u>1949</u> £	<u>1950</u> £	<u>1951</u> £
Imports	2,061,000	2,921,008	3,997,485
Exports	1,615,637	2,285,510	3,018,064

Principal imports:

Sugar	50,133	89,155	118,664
Kola nuts	113,562	140,933	168,728
Printed cotton piece goods	415,400	263,417	517,400
Edible palm oil	39,566	43,846	89,058 (all kinds)

Principal exports:

Palm kernels	38,446	44,937	87,006
Beeswax	2,894	3,116	3,464
Hides (untanned)	3,257	4,028	6,341
Groundnuts (undecorticated)	1,571,134	2,107,428	2,678,743

Direction of trade

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u> (percentages)	<u>1951</u>
Imports from:			
United Kingdom	61	59.88	60.05
Sierra Leone	-	6.96	6.75
United States of America	7	2.72	3.78
India	3	3.25	2.21
Other parts of British Empire	12	15.72	0.54
Exports to:			
United Kingdom	94	99	99
British possessions	-	1	1 (including Foreign possessions)
France and possessions	3	-	-
Other parts of British Empire	3	-	-

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

No social problems of race and cultural relations exist. There are no discriminatory laws and the races live in harmony and mix freely on all occasions.

Status of women

Women are eligible for appointment as Justices of the Peace and Town Councillors. They also participate in voting for election to the Legislative Council.

Labour and employment conditions

The main occupation is the production of groundnuts for export. About 90 per cent of the population are peasant farmers, a number of whom visit Bathurst during the dry and off-farming season. This seasonal migration

provides labour for the handling of the groundnut trade, but its increasing size is beginning to create the problem of absorbing the surplus manpower.

There is a Labour Department with a budget in 1951 of £1,350.

The principal categories of wage-earners and daily wage rates were:

	<u>1949</u>		<u>1950</u>		<u>1951</u>
	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Average
	s.d.	s.d.	s.d.	s.d.	s.d.
Clerks	4.6	10.0	5.0	7.0	5.6
Craftsmen	4.6	8.0	6.0	8.0	6.6
Labourers	2.9	3.0	2.9	4.0	4.0

Wages paid to all workers are based on the recommendations of a Minimum Wage Committee.

Government hours of work are 43 for manual workers and 36 1/2 for non-manual workers.

In 1951 an ordinance was passed for compulsory registration of employers and the establishment of an employment exchange.

Registered labour unions were:

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
Number	3	3	3
Membership (approx.)	1,940	300-1,300	550-2,250

There were no major trade disputes involving stoppages of work during 1951. The large companies have established clubs, canteens and recreational facilities for their employees as well as contributory provident funds, and Government employees may receive pensions or gratuities according to law.

There is a Government Technical School to which 10 boys are admitted yearly. The Public Works Department trains apprentices in different crafts and the Education Department runs a clerical school.

Standard of living

Retail prices were:

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
Meat (lb.)	6d. to 1s.1d.	1s.	1s.0d. to 1s.3d.
Sugar (lb.)	6d. to 1s.1d.	9d.	9d. to 11 1/2d.
Rice (lb.)	-	7d.	7d. to 7 1/2d.

Town and rural planning and housing

Rural housing follows the traditional pattern with mud walls and thatched roofs. In Bathurst there is overcrowding and local primitive construction is mingled with the permanent types of building. The drainage scheme at Bathurst reclaimed nearly 400 acres of swamp land for the use of housing projects.

Government generally provides housing for its senior staff while the housing needs of the junior service are gradually being met either by the provision of quarters or the issue of loans to build or repair private dwellings.

Social security and welfare

The traditional social structure of the territory still provides for the care of the aged and infirm on a family basis. There is a pension scheme for Government employees, a superannuation scheme for some of the commercial houses, and a home for the infirm and aged. Social welfare activities are carried out independently by individual Government departments and some 50 voluntary bodies.

Prevention of crime and treatment of offenders

	<u>Number of convictions</u>	
	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
	<u>Colony area only</u>	
Offences against the person	86	115
Offences against property	314	390
Other offences	47	579

Public health

The Government Health Department works in co-operation with local councils and clinics which are being developed to take over most of the routine public health services. The Department also maintains a special mosquito control unit, operates an infectious diseases hospital and provides vaccination and inoculation against endemic diseases such as smallpox and yellow fever. Regular inspections of school children are carried out in Bathurst.

The medical and health staff was:

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
Doctors	7	7	8
Dentist	1	1	1
Sanitary superintendents	4	3	3
Sanitary inspectors	26	41	41
Nursing sisters	8	7	7
Locally trained nurses	45	35	35
Midwives	-	-	37
Dressers/dispensers	-	-	72

Departmental expenditure was:

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
	<u>£</u>	<u>£</u>	<u>£</u>
Territorial Government	42,698	53,709	81,020
Metropolitan Government	41,432	25,000	34,073

Institutions were:

	<u>1949</u>		<u>1950</u>		<u>1951</u>	
	<u>No.</u>	<u>Beds</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Beds</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Beds</u>
General hospitals	2	156	2	169	2	195
Infectious diseases hospital	-	-	1	50	1	32
Mental hospital	-	-	-	-	1	20
Home for infirm	-	-	-	-	1	20
Dispensaries	31	-	31	-	40	-

Maternal health, ante-natal and infant welfare clinics are maintained throughout the country.

A mobile dispensary unit is operated in the Protectorate by a voluntary agency. Training is given to subordinate medical and health staff at one of the hospitals and to sanitary inspectors at a training school. Gambia students also receive training in other British West African territories.

<u>Vital statistics</u> (Bathurst only)	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
Total births	666	787	780
Infant mortality per 1,000			
live births	107	125	117
Total deaths	343	447	353
Death rate per 1,000 population	18	24	18

There is a considerable degree of malnutrition due partly to crop failures caused by erratic rainfall. The Human Nutrition Research Unit of the United Kingdom Medical Research Council is making investigations in the territory.

The swampy nature of the country and the high temperatures favour disease vectors, notably mosquitoes and tsetse flies, while the long dry season encourages the spread of diseases such as smallpox and cerebro-spinal meningitis. Malaria, smallpox, leprosy, yellow fever and trypanosomiasis are endemic and health policy is directed to prophylaxis in order to prevent the majority of the prevalent diseases.

Considerable progress has been made by the Public Works Department

in laying new drains in Bathurst.

EDUCATIONAL CONDITIONS

Elementary education is available for all children in the Colony at a nominal fee which can be waived in cases of poverty.

A Board of Education with an African majority advises on policy. Administration is carried out by a Senior Education Officer and his departmental staff, by Missions and local school management committees

Educational expenditure was:

	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
	£	£
Territorial Government	24,000	35,151
United Kingdom Government	27,300	30,639
Local authorities	-	2,500 (estimate)
Missions and other voluntary agencies	-	5,011 (estimate)

The proportion of total revenue spent on education was 3 per cent.

Primary education in the Colony is conducted by the Government and in the Protectorate by the Native Authorities and Missions with substantial financial aid from the Government. Secondary education is conducted by Missions with grants for teachers' salaries. The language of instruction is mainly English, but the vernacular is used in some of the Protectorate schools. There are also many Koranic schools teaching literacy in Arabic.

<u>Number of schools</u>	<u>1949</u>		<u>1950</u>		<u>1951</u>	
	<u>Govt.</u>	<u>Non-Govt.</u>	<u>Govt.</u>	<u>Non-Govt.</u>	<u>Govt.</u>	<u>Non-Govt.</u>
Primary	8	-	22	-	29	7
Secondary	-	4	-	4	1	4
Vocational	2	-	2	-	3	-
Teacher training	1	-	1	-	1	-

<u>Number of teachers</u>	<u>1949</u> (approx)	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
Indigenous	133	151	187
Non-indigenous	17	20	20
<u>Number of pupils</u>			
Primary	3,402	4,224	3,720
Secondary	368	450	545
Vocational	over 30	over 30	57
Teacher training	-	-	24
Higher education	-	27	46

Of the students pursuing higher education in 1951, twenty-eight were in the United Kingdom and eighteen elsewhere. Twenty students were also taking vocational courses in the United Kingdom.

Adult and literacy classes are conducted in Bathurst and in some of the villages in the Protectorate.

Schools in the Protectorate and Colony outside of Bathurst are all modern, ample in size, and with extensive playing and gardening space, but Government school buildings in the capital itself are not satisfactory.

Both the Boy Scouts and Girl Guide movements are active in the territory.

The British Council runs a lending and reference library and conducts cinema shows, lectures and plays. Cinema shows and radio broadcasts are also organized by the Public Relations Officer.

In 1951 there were 11 school libraries and one public library.

The Government publishes a daily bulletin and a fortnightly gazette in English and a monthly paper in Mandinka. There are also two private weekly periodicals and one twice-weekly paper published in English. The territory has four permanent cinemas and one mobile cinema unit.

NORTHERN RHODESIA

The area of Northern Rhodesia is 287,630 square miles. The figures of population are given below:

	<u>1931</u> Census	<u>1946</u> Census	<u>1951</u> Census
Europeans	13,846	21,907	37,221
Asians	176	1,117	2,529
Coloured	425	304	1,092
African	1,330,000	1,660,000	1,905,000

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

General

Base metal mining is the mainstay of the territory's economy. Copper, lead, zinc and vanadium are the principal minerals, in order of their export value. Agriculture is concerned almost exclusively with the production of foodstuffs for local consumption; the only crop of export value being tobacco grown by European farmers. There are considerable forest reserves, which supply timber, mainly in the form of railway sleepers, for export. Fishing possibilities are comparatively unexploited. The Ten Year Development Plan was revised in 1951 and, as a result, the total estimated cost rose to E 36 million as compared with the previous estimate of E 17.5 million. A Development Authority is responsible for the direction, co-ordination and execution of the development schemes approved.

Other machinery for general economic development includes the Board of Commerce and Industry which was established in 1951 and which includes the Board of Commerce and Industry which was established in 1951 and which

includes a member appointed to represent African interests.

Agriculture and livestock

In 1951 the European staff of the Agricultural Department consisted of 87 posts filled, compared with 66 posts filled in 1950. The number of agricultural, conservation and technical officers increased from 39 in 1949, to 46 in 1950 and to 62 in 1951. In the same period the number of African agricultural assistants increased from 60 to 85, to 96 respectively.

The approved estimated expenditure for 1951 as compared with the actual expenditure in 1950 and 1949 is given below:

	<u>1949</u> <u>£</u>	<u>1950</u> <u>£</u>	<u>1951</u> <u>£</u>
Soil conservation	35,960	37,593	29,000
Development and welfare schemes	62,920	100,861	216,977
Departmental & other expenditure	<u>89,298</u>	<u>106,868</u>	<u>156,443</u>
Total	188,178	245,326	402,420

The number of European livestock and veterinary officers in the Veterinary Department increased from 36 in 1949 to 41 in 1950, and the number of African veterinary assistants increased from 114 in 1947-48 to 119 in 1951. The expenditure rose from £173,800 in 1949 to £188,003 in 1950 and to £187,988 in 1951.

Approximately 6,500 square miles, mainly in the vicinity of the railway line have been alienated for European usage and some 10,500 square miles retained as Crown Land. In the rest of the Territory varying forms of subsistence agriculture are practised by the African population. Most indigenous agriculture is of the shifting type but certain areas of better soil are being used for more permanent cultivation.

The total area of European agricultural holdings in 1950 was 3,754,712 acres, of which just over two-fifths were in the class of 10,000 acres and above. Almost exactly one-half of all the holdings lay between 1,000 and 5,000 acres but the actual area occupied was only one-third of the total. Less than 5 per cent of all the land utilised for European holdings was cultivated in 1950 and the remainder was almost equally divided between wood or forest land and permanent meadow and pasture.

A Natural Resources Board was established in 1950 to supervise conservation measure and to stimulate public interest in the improvement of natural resources. Fourteen intensive conservation areas have been declared along the railway line and there is a committee for each area. Grants and loans are provided to farmers for conservation works, while in Native Areas these works are financed by Government. It is intended that in the future the Native Authorities should pay the labour charges.

A Water Board grants rights to use "public water" for other than domestic purposes.

The areas and types of land held by indigenous and non-indigenous inhabitants and by Government in 1947 and 1951 are given below:

	<u>1947</u> acres	<u>1951</u> acres
Native reserves	34,713,000	34,713,000
Barotseland	36,713,000	36,713,000
Forest reserves and protected areas	1,053,000	1,190,700
Native Trust Land	98,792,000	102,250,000
Land alienated by leasehold	7,202,940	} 4,952,800
Land held in freehold and individual title	3,878,400	
Township areas (leasehold & freehold)	203,000	205,300
Unalienated Crown Land	1,534,660	4,378,200

The land reserved to Africans totalled 174,866,700 acres while that alienated to Europeans, township areas and unalienated Crown land totalled 9,536,300 acres.

Land is held by European settlers under freehold and leasehold tenure. The alienation of land under freehold title was discontinued in 1942, and the Crown now alienates land to Townships on a 99 year lease, and agricultural land on a 999 year lease. In all cases preliminary leases of short duration are granted in the first instance, during which time lessees are required to undertake certain prescribed developments.

Accurate information of acreages planted by Africans is not available. The estimated acreages of some European crops are given below:

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
Maize	74,000	105,000	105,000
Virginia tobacco	18,750	23,200	28,000

The production of the main crops was:

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
Maize, tons			
European	37,800	57,120	39,900 (a)
African	6,100	35,900	29,000
Wheat, tons	150	-	89
Tobacco, 000 lbs.			
European, Virginia			
and Turkish	6,157	6,270	10,727
African, Burley	166	327	253

(a) amount sold to Maize Control Board

The value of Virginia tobacco produced in 1951 was £1,677,673 and that of Burley tobacco, £21,568.

The most important food crops grown by Africans are maize, eleusine, sorghums, cowpeas and groundnuts; food crops of lesser importance are sweet

potatoes, cassava, rice and pulses of various kinds. With the exception of maize and groundnuts these crops are grown mainly for subsistence and only small quantities are sold in the local markets. Owing to severe drought maize production decreased. Wheat production continues to decline partly owing to lack of water for irrigation.

The only major change in food crop prices was the advance from 30s.2d to 35s. per 200 lbs. of maize.

Livestock statistics showed:

	<u>1949</u> Numbers	<u>1950</u> Numbers	<u>1951</u> Numbers	<u>Value</u> £000
Cattle				
European	145,166	135,605	127,387	
African	733,433	771,324	792,593	
Total	878,599	906,929	919,980	7,507
Sheep and goats				
European	9,419	9,059	6,511	
African	107,692	143,765	119,602	
Total	117,111	152,824	126,113	252
Pigs				
European	6,449	5,948	6,614	
African	40,123	41,172	40,833	
Total	46,572	47,120	47,447	102

Livestock products in 1951 were:

	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Value</u> £ Approx.
Slaughter cattle purchases within the territory, head	35,756	536,340
Slaughter cattle purchases outside the territory, head	30,982	464,730
Whole milk products (approx.) gals.	700,000	81,800
Butter manufactures, lbs.	19,000	2,470
Hides, approx., pieces	100,000	500,000
Skins, sheep and goat, approx.	10,000	3,500

Rather more than half the area of the territory is affected by tsetse, and control measures adopted are based on selective clearing of bush in

certain zones. Two tsetse control schemes financed originally by the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund are being consolidated and a field survey financed by the Research Fund is being completed. Various schemes exist to assist the improvement of livestock, including demonstration centres, a cattle bounty scheme, artificial insemination service and provision of breeding stock.

No great degree of indebtedness exists among the African rural population. There is a Land Board which provides a wide variety of loans at 4% interest, and credit may be obtained through co-operative societies, government grants or guarantees of loans by commercial banks. During 1951 the establishment of a Land Bank was under consideration, and at the end of the year the following loans had been made by the Land Board to Europeans:

	<u>Nearest £</u>
Development loans to farmers	82,519
New Settlement loans	64,678
Ex-servicemen's loans	35,419
Drought relief loans	9,968
	<u>192,583</u>

Maize is handled by the Maize Control Board and cattle by a statutory board. Tobacco is sold over auction floors and a large proportion is handled by co-operative societies. Other controlled commodities are marketed through the Department of Trade, Transport and Industry. Produce societies handle all dairy produce and six marketing unions and other co-operatives were active in buying and selling various crops.

With funds provided by the United Kingdom and the territorial government a central Agricultural Station and three substations have been established to serve the main development areas. Advisory services are provided to Africans through agricultural assistants and African capitalists.

Progress was made on the African Improved Farmers Scheme under which substantial yields were obtained and 455 farmers out of a registered 894 qualified for bonuses. The number of Peasant Farmers increased from 67 in 1950 to 123 in 1951 and a group finishing their third season earned an average annual cash income of £75 as compared with £47 last year. On the pilot groundnut scheme an average yield of 500 lbs. per acre was obtained over some 400 acres. Preliminary investigations were made into the possibilities of cultivating oil palms and 350 acres of trial sugar cane were planted.

Three places are allotted annually at the Agricultural College in Southern Rhodesia to European students from Northern Rhodesia for agricultural training. Africans are trained at three schools run by the Department with assistance from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund. Some 141 Africans were enrolled in these courses in 1951 and 9 tractor drivers were trained.

Forestry

The Forest Department staff in 1951 included 36 professional and intermediate European officers, 76 African technical subordinates, and 165 other African staff, exclusive of clerks. There were also 30 Forest Indunas engaged by the Native Authorities. Revenue of the Department was £146,956, and expenditure, £147,901 as compared with £130,853 and £128,200 respectively in 1950.

Of the 116,000 square miles under woodland or dense savannah, 20,300 square miles are capable of producing saw logs. Timber production in 1951 was:

	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Value (£)</u>
Saw logs	103,623	583,087
Poles	32,447	60,028
Firewood	1,307,146	927,255

Timber surveys were continued and protected forest areas were increased from 1,750 to 1,802 square miles. As the copper mines continued to cut large quantities of wood for fuel, the Department has now brought industrial wood cutting under control and plans were started to put this cutting on a permanently planned basis. In general, natural regeneration is still depended on for restocking the woodlands.

In 1951, of the 91 Africans trained at the Forest School, 20 were trained as Forest Rangers and 21 as Forest guards.

Fisheries

Fisheries together with wild life and tsetse fly control is the responsibility of the Game and Tsetse Control Department, which in 1951 had a budget of £88,268. Of this amount, it is estimated that one quarter was spent on fisheries, and in addition there was a Colonial Development and Welfare Grant of £7,252 for fish farming experiments.

Fishing is almost exclusively carried out by the indigenous population operating individually. Much of the fish is sun-dried or roughly smoked and sold locally. Ice is being increasingly used for fresh fish where marketing facilities exist. There is one small Fish Co-operative Society, and a Central Marketing Authority is to be set up.

A Fisheries Research Organisation has been established to serve both Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. A Fisheries Development Committee has

interest in traditional crafts and to organise the production on a business basis. Much attention is devoted to the development of handicrafts which is considered to be an important factor in creating a contented, cultured and reasonably affluent population.

No basic plans for industrial development have been drawn up. The Industrial Loans Board set up in 1950 enabled new industries to be started. Plans are being considered to increase the production threefold at the Chilanga Cement Factory.

Transport and communications

Road (a)

Licensed public service passenger vehicles	237
Total passengers carried during the year	60,116
Licensed goods vehicles	224
Haulage capacity, tons	863

(a) excluding goods vehicles under contract or vehicles operating in a single district.

Railways

Goods handled, metric tons	2,292,862
Passengers carried, number	592,600

Air transport

Aircraft movement	14,796
Passengers picked up	27,163
Mail handled, kg	137,164
Total freight handled, kg	564,867

Inland waterways: (Zambezi River Transport Service)

Passengers carried	4,977
Goods carried, metric tons	1,449
Ton-miles	502,923
Passenger miles	68,267

Posts and telegraphs

Post offices	68
Telegraph and cable offices	48

During the year the river transport services were re-organised and re-equipped. Six new post offices were opened, and the services of 3 radio stations and 4 cable offices extended. Survey work has commenced on the railway links between Lourenco Marques and between Sinoia and Kafue.

The 1951 Review of the Development Plan increased the road programme to a total of £4,476,000 to cover construction of approximately 1,382 miles of new roads and 1,064 miles of track roads. Although difficulty was experienced in obtaining road plant, considerable amount of surfacing, surveying and construction of roads was completed. Some 340 mile of road are to be improved with a £500,000 grant from the Economic Co-operation Administration.

Public Finance

The annual and supplementary estimates of municipal and local authorities have to be approved by the Commissioner for Local Government. Territorial revenue and expenditure are given below:

	<u>1949</u> Actual	<u>1950</u> Actual	<u>1951</u> Revised Estimates
Territorial revenue, £	10,583,863	12,059,219	15,632,472
Territorial expenditure, £	10,600,457	10,591,694	15,132,973

In 1951 the six local government bodies at Livingstone, Ndola, Kitwe, Luanshya, Lusaka and Mufulira had a total revenue of £692,566 and a total expenditure of £669,638.

A Development Fund was set up with funds from territorial revenue, Colonial Development and Welfare grants from the United Kingdom and loans. The total estimated cost of the 1951 Revised Development Plan of £36 million will be financed as follows:

<u>Source</u>	<u>Amount £ millions</u>
Grants from the United Kingdom under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, 1945	2.5
Appropriations from territorial revenue	.
1947-1951	7.5
1952-1956	13.0
Loans	13.0

Expenditure from the Development Fund to the end of 1950 was £8,111,598 and that during 1951 was £4,587,289, while the estimated expenditure for 1952 was £7,432,647.

Assets and Liabilities at 30 June, 1951 balanced at £9,966,433.

Income tax is imposed on income accruing in, derived from, or received in the Territory. In 1951 taxation of the occupation of residential property was abolished and the allowance in respect of each child was increased from £20 to £150. The rate of company tax was 7s.6d. in the pound, and of 204 companies, 54 had incomes under £500, and 34 incomes of over £15,000.

The rate of Native Tax varied in the urban and rural areas from 17s.6d. to 6s. per annum. Of this tax, only 1s. is retained by the Government; the remainder is paid to Native Authorities. Native Authorities also may impose levies and the current average levy is 3s. per annum.

There are 50 branches of the Post Office Savings Bank and deposits amounted to £531,000.

International trade

Trade statistics:

Total imports and exports	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u> Value in £	<u>1951</u>
Imports	21,265,703	26,710,475	35,377,063
Exports	33,283,714	50,070,476	67,087,363

<u>Principal imports</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
Foodstuffs including animal products	2,410,121	2,445,538	3,913,626
Fibres, textiles, etc.	3,859,250	3,975,500	6,280,943
Machinery, vehicles, etc.	8,430,694	12,261,774	14,306,820
Oils, waxes and paints	989,050	1,381,534	2,022,751
Drugs, chemicals, etc.	489,574	648,776	893,397

<u>Principal exports</u>			
Copper, all types	27,849,233	42,890,784	55,309,644
Other metals	3,489,630	4,494,818	7,141,021
Tobacco	754,014	1,004,222	1,638,523
Hides	209,999	340,087	418,919
Ment	-	-	249,420
Timber	-	-	183,920

Direction of trade:

Imports from:	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u> percentage by value	<u>1951</u>
United Kingdom	34.2	39.8	34.9
Union of South Africa	26.3	27.7	29.6
Southern Rhodesia	14.1	12.9	13.1
United States of America	10.2	7.3	5.9

Exports to:

United Kingdom	56.5	48.4	53.5
Union of South Africa	8.8	9.1	13.6
United States of America	14.8	22.0	9.7
Belgium	3.7	3.5	3.1
German Federal Republic	0.3	4.6	4.2

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

General

The principal racial groups of Northern Rhodesia are African and European; there is a small Asian community. Women enjoy privileges and perform duties in accordance with tribal custom. The Africans are traditionally polygamous, but monogamy is increasing with the spread of Christianity.

Labour

A special problem exists in relation to indigenous labour, which is not yet fully capable of representation. Since the establishment of a Labour Department in 1940 and particularly since the appointment of a Trade Union officer in 1947, efforts have been made to build up representative bodies of Africans. The Department became the Department of Labour and Mines in 1949.

In 1951 there was an average of 5,640 Europeans in service at the mines. The estimated number of Africans employed in industry was:

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
Agriculture	20,300	32,500	
Building	21,000	14,000	
Domestic service	23,000	23,000	
Mines	37,220	40,000	
Industries	15,351	19,680	
Government	10,300	19,700	
Transport and communications	12,000	13,300	
Local Authorities	2,300	3,750	
Others, including trade	4,854	4,250	
	<u>146,325</u>	<u>170,180</u>	<u>228,676^{a/}</u>

^{a/} Total number of Africans in employment as given in the 1951 Census.

Specimen average monthly wage rates: (in shillings)

	<u>1949</u>		<u>1950</u>		<u>1951</u>	
	Unskilled	Skilled	Unskilled	Skilled	Unskilled	Skilled
Government p.n.	35-50	60-300	25-50	55-180		
Agriculture p.t.	15-37.5	60-100	17.5-40	40-120		
Industry p.t.	20-35	45-130	27-60	40-120		
Building p.t.	25-35	120-300	30-100	60-260		
Transport p.t.	20-55					
Domestic service	25-60	40-135	25-80	30-130		
p.n.						
Shop assistants	27.5-40	30-80	20-65	50-200		
p.n.						

With the exception of the building trade, food and housing was provided free by the employer. In the mining industry wage rates for European surface workers was E65 per month in 1949 and E75 in 1950; that for underground workers, E79 and E90 respectively; in addition they received bonuses, cost of living allowances, etc., which in 1948 represented little over half the total remuneration. African surface workers received 35 - 143 shillings per ticket in 1949 and 38 - 150 shillings in 1950; underground workers received 40 - 175 shillings and 48 - 183 shillings respectively; in addition they received free housing and rations. It is pointed out that in considering the differences between European and African wage rates factors to be taken into consideration include the degree of skill, the performance, and the fact that wages are the result of free negotiation between employer and employee and that the European unions have been active for many years.

There is virtually no unemployment and seasonal employment presents no particular problem. Considerable numbers of Africans migrate to Northern Rhodesia from the surrounding territories, and in 1950, there was a marked influx of Africans from Tanganyika to work on the copper mines.

All Africans from the Central African territories are prohibited immigrants into the Union of South Africa excepti those recruited by the

Witwatersrand Labour Association. Agreement was reached in 1950 with the Union of South Africa on the control of migrant labour.

Labour migration between Northern Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland is governed by a Tri-partite agreement between these territories. The African Migrant Workers Ordinance which came into force in 1948 provides for the institution of deferred pay and repatriation of workers after two years.

Statistics relating to taxable males at work show that out of a total of 403,300 taxable males in 1949, 77,255 were at work in the home province, and 65,811 out of the province but in the territory. The corresponding figures for 1950 were 414,722, 88,443 and 59,231 respectively. In some rural areas the men absent were as high as 70 per cent but the numbers at work in both Southern Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa have remained fairly constant.

Trade union legislation came into force in 1950, providing for registration of unions and their recognition. At the end of 1950 there were 4 employers' associations, 4 European unions of which three were in the 1-5000 membership category, and 7 African unions of which 3 were in the 1-5000 membership category and one with a membership over 5,000. This compares with 3 European unions and 5 African unions in 1949.

Labour disputes are settled by conciliation or by arbitration. In 1949 there was a total of 50 strikes with 2,010 man-days lost, and in 1950 there was a total of 74 strikes, with 8,646 man-days lost, of which three strikes were of European workers with 2,522 man-days lost.

Under a scheme for establishing Trades Schools, ten Government schools, mostly in urban areas, will provide training for 660 students and ten mission-

managed schools for 600; 12 such schools have now been established. The Hodgson Training Centre (formerly the Munali Trades School) is being expanded to provide courses leading to metropolitan certificates and a new branch will provide courses in engineering.

Excluding medical personnel, 372 Africans in 1949 and 497 in 1950 completed various training courses at Government schools.

During the period 1950-51, the position regarding the application of 24 of the International Labour Conventions remained unchanged. The Convention concerning the Workmen's Compensation for Accidents was ratified in 1949, and new legislation enacted. Much of the other labour legislation has been revised and brought up to date during this period.

Co-operative Societies

Legislation providing for co-operative societies was enacted in 1948 and a Department set up. In 1951 the staff included 12 European supervisors and 32 African cooperative inspectors. The principal form of co-operative activity among both Europeans and Africans is the producer-marketing type which handles a large variety of food and cash crops. The consumer movement is largely based on the four mining towns.

At the end of 1951 there were 82 African co-operative societies of all types with a membership of 10,644, £9,220 in capital and had a turn-over of £141,197. There were 15 European societies with a membership of 4,925, £270,683 in capital, and a turn-over of £1,039,845. This compared with a total of 69 co-operative societies of all types in 1949.

Standard of living

Prices of some selected consumer goods were:

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1951</u> March	<u>1951</u> December
Bread per lb.	7d	7d	7d
Maize meal, per lb.	1½d	1½d	2d
Beef, per lb.	1s.3d	1s.5d	1s.9d
Sugar, per lb.	6½d	6 3/4d	9½d

A Commission was appointed in 1947 to study the cost of living, and an attempt was made to collect family budgets for both Europeans and Africans. An analysis of African family budgets in 1947 showed that although there was a wide range of incomes accruing to African workers, some 43 per cent earned between £2 and £4 per month.

The cost of living index of all items of family expenditure showed an increase from 147 in March 1949, to 165 in December 1951, based on the new index revised in June, 1943.

A study of the National Income and Social Accounts of Northern Rhodesia showed that during the years 1945-1949, the national income increased from £11,316,000 to £27,149,000 and a net disinvestment of £101,000 in 1945 became a net investment of £7,834,000 in 1949.

Town and rural planning and housing

Under the original Ten Year Development Plan, £1,500,00 was provided to build houses in town and district stations for Africans. At the end of 1951, 6,431 permanent brick cottages had been completed and 2,791 were in the course of construction. An additional sum of £2,850,00 has been allocated under the Revised Development Plan and another 8,000 houses are to

be built.

Government meets the losses on African housing schemes operated by local authorities, and a £800,000 loan was made to local authorities for providing housing to Europeans. In addition, at the end of 1951, £543,000 had been provided for loans to individual prospective house builders.

Social security and welfare

Expenditure on welfare services in 1951 included:

	<u>£</u>
Social Welfare Services	31,030
Relief of destitute Europeans	7,300
Old age allowance to Europeans	36,000
Repatriation of African children from industrial areas	1,470
Grants to youth organisations	2,650
Grants to institutions for the blind	2,910

Up to the end of 1950 no Department of Social Welfare had been established, but plans had been made to appoint a Social Welfare Adviser. Existing social welfare services were administered through a number of different agencies. Welfare centres with recreational facilities are provided by local authorities in urban areas with full time welfare officers and by mining companies in their townships. There were 33 welfare centres in rural areas run by local communities.

Prevention of crime and treatment of offenders

Number of persons convicted	1951	
	<u>Adults</u>	<u>Juveniles</u>
Offences against the person	1,095	23
Offences against property	4,378	442
Other offences including those under local laws	19,175	22

Treatment of offenders was as follows:

	<u>Adults</u>	<u>Juveniles</u>
Death penalty	1	
Deprivation of liberty	6,206	9
Corporal punishment	40	330

In 1951 there were 6 central and 31 local prisons and nine camps established in conjunction with the larger prisons for the detention of first offenders. Out of a total daily average prison population of 1,626,351 of these were detained in the camps. Prisoners receive training in carpentry, tailoring, blacksmithing and cobbling.

Under the Development Plan new prisons are to be built. During the year a Committee was appointed to examine the use of corporal punishment and with modifications, the recommendations have been incorporated in draft legislation which will restrict the cases, and circumstances under which caning may be awarded against adults, and whipping will be abolished. New legislation to deal with punishment of juveniles is under consideration and preliminary work on a Borstal institution has been started.

Public health

In some larger townships the Local Authority with Government assistance employs a part-time Medical Officer of Health and one or more full time Health Inspectors. The Mining companies are responsible for all public

health activities in their townships.

Health expenditure in 1951 included £19,080 for mosquito control, £3,731 grants to local authorities, £206,261 for approved development schemes, and £602,838 estimated expenditure of the Medical Department as compared with £421,882 for 1949 and £498,191 for 1950.

<u>Medical and health staff</u>	<u>Government</u>	<u>Mission</u>	<u>Private</u>
Registered physicians	52	20	73
Licensed physicians	--	2	--
Nurses of senior training	83	47	48
Certified nurses	4 African		
Partially trained nurses	1		
Midwives of senior training	83	26	
Certified midwives	1		
Sanitary inspectors	16 (a)		
Laboratory and X-ray technicians	8	not known	not known
Pharmacists	10	--	31
Others	869	not known	not known

(a) includes 8 employed by Local Management Boards.

<u>Institutions</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Number of beds</u>
General hospitals	12 European (a)	483
	18 African (b)	2,437
Cottage hospitals, mission	30 African	370
Health centres		
Out patients	12	--
Having beds for lighter cases	115	474

(a) 8 Government, 4 mining companies

(b) 14 Government, 4 mining companies

<u>Specialized units:</u>	<u>In</u> <u>General hospitals</u>	<u>In</u> <u>Dispensaries</u>	<u>As</u> <u>Separate units</u>
Maternity and child welfare centres	--	1	27
Tuberculosis	2	--	--
Venereal disease	--	--	2
Leprosaria	7	--	10
Mental institutions	2	none	none
Others	1 Ophthalmic	--	--

There are courses for training African dispensary assistants who on completion of a three year course work in hospitals or take charge of rural

health centres. Local institutions train African women as nurses. In 1949, 17 Africans completed training as hospital assistants and dispensary assistants, while in 1950, 11 completed training.

Vital statistics for Europeans	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
Deaths	160	187	238
Rate per 1000 inhabitants	5.7	5.7	6.2
Births	867	1,060	1,219
Rate per 1000 inhabitants	31.0	32.1	31.9
Deaths under 1 year of age	24	27	—
Infant mortality, rate per 1000 live births	27.7	26.0	31.2

There is little evidence of real nutritional diseases. A health and nutrition pilot scheme is being conducted. Piped water supplies and water-borne sewage disposal systems are being extended and rural water supplies are being improved. Other health work included yellow fever blood surveys, control and elimination of sleeping sickness, continuation of the venereal disease campaign, investigations into possibilities of vaccination against tuberculosis, increased provisions of therapeutic facilities and treatment of lepers with sulphone drugs. Steps were also taken towards the preventing of the spread of bilharzia through uncontrolled water conservation and irrigation projects.

EDUCATIONAL CONDITIONS

General

Education is compulsory for European children between the ages of 7-15, who live within a 3 mile distance from a Government school or within one mile of suitable transport services. For African children over 12 years of age, education is compulsory in certain scheduled towns. Out of

33 scheduled towns 15 were removed from the list in 1951 as overcrowding had made it impossible to enforce compulsory school attendance. A number of Native Authorities have made attendance compulsory for those voluntarily enrolled in their schools.

No tuition fees are charged. Fees for residence in hostels are £50 per session for European children and remissions are made under certain circumstances. Where no Government school exists, Government assistance is given to private schools with an enrolment of 8 European children or more. Schools for Africans are provided by Government, together with missionary and other philanthropic organisations. There are also education facilities for Coloureds and Asians.

Administration

The Department of European Education is responsible for Europeans, Coloureds and Asians, and there is a separate Department of African Education. Both Departments are advised by Advisory Boards on which the respective communities are represented. Up to the end of 1951 Provincial Education Officers were assisted in respect of African education by District Education Committees on which missionary bodies and native authorities were represented and to which progressive Africans were appointed.

<u>Education expenditure</u>	<u>1949</u> £ Actual	<u>1950</u> £ Actual	<u>1951</u> £ Actual
European education	379,385	436,927	-----
African education:			
Departmental	391,147	413,100	441,044
Local authorities	18,050	16,334(a)	25,534(a)
Development funds	71,638	51,218	120,510
Other funds	15,289	39,858	27,000
Departmental expenditure expressed as a percentage of total territorial revenue	5.55	3.97	

(a) Approximate figures

There is no separate secondary school for European children but secondary education was extended to Form IV at seven schools during 1951. Automatic grants are given to European children attending school elsewhere beyond the range of education provided in the Territory. The African education system covers 9 years of primary school and $4\frac{1}{2}$ years of secondary school; there are trades schools providing for training up to the level of instructor-foraman. For Europeans there is a system of apprenticeship-training leading to South African certificates. A limited number of bursaries is available annually for special training and university education.

Vernacular is used in the early years in African schools, and English is taught as a subject. Teaching of the work of the United Nations is included in the curricula.

Statistics of institutions, teachers and pupilsNumber of schools

	1951	
	Govt.	Private
(a)		
Primary, European and other	23	23
Primary, African	55	1,635
Secondary, African	2	2
Vocational schools, African	10	6
Teacher training	2	24

Number of teachers

	1951	
	Govt.	Private
Primary, European education (a)	(260)	(46)
Primary, African education	504 (3)	4,008 (88)
Secondary schools, African	20 (12)	16 (6)
Teacher training, African	8 (7)	48 (23)

(a) Includes primary schools with secondary classes.
(Non-indigenous teachers in brackets);

Number of pupils

	1951			
	Govt.		Private	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
<u>European</u> and others				
Primary	2,695	2,304	511	810
Secondary classes	438	387	3	95
<u>African</u>				
Primary	17,955	7,686	80,747	39,453
Secondary	455	13	425	125
Vocational schools	511	76	87	431
Teacher training	140	13	446	118
Higher education				
In the territory	50	—		—
In the metropolitan country	3	—		—
Elsewhere	10	—		—

Adult Education and cultural institutions

There is no adult education scheme for Europeans but there has been a mass literacy campaign for Africans since 1945. The Area Development Schools have now become the centres of mass literacy where supervisors will be trained.

There are libraries at all European, Coloured and Asian schools and at 89 African schools. In addition, libraries are provided at many Welfare Centres and by some local government bodies. There is a National Museum which publishes material on various aspects of the territorial history, and a Museum of Natural History is being planned. A commission exists for the preservation of natural and historical monuments and a National Park has been established.)

Development

Owing to increase in enrolment a revised development plan for European Education has been approved which in addition to territorial estimates is expected to cost E 3 million. All educational facilities are to be increased and secondary schools established at 7 centres. In 1951 a specialist on vocational guidance was appointed.

In the field of African education development aims at universal primary education providing a four year course to enable Africans to take part in the social and economic activities of the territory, and to ensure that local communities assume responsibilities for the expansion of their educational services. New legislation has been passed to set up Local Education Authorities for this purpose.

Mass communications

An Information Department serves the territory. There is one Government African newspaper and an English paper published twice a week. There were 4 mobile cinema units, 17 cinemas at outstations and many along the railway line. The film library has over 1,200 titles and news reels in

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both 16 mm and 35 mm were produced during the year. Broadcasting hours and facilities have been increased, and the sale of the "saucepan" receiving set continued steadily.

ST. HELENA

The area of the island is 47 square miles with an estimated population of 4,750 inhabitants.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

The production of hemp is the mainstay of the Island's economy and its only industry. There were eight flax mills in operation, of these, seven are owned by two local private firms and the eighth by Government. By the end of the year, these mills had practically all been rebuilt and re-equipped. The Agricultural Development programme continued with the aid of Colonial Development and Welfare funds; special attention being devoted to soil conservation and re-afforestation.

The administrative organisation responsible for agriculture, livestock and forestry is under the control of the Agricultural and Forestry Officer, with a small field staff and employing an average of 94 men per day in all its activities. The expenditure in 1951 amounted to £10,572 and the revenue from registration fees, rents and sales of produce from Government properties amounted to £1,387.

Of the total area only one square mile is arable, five square miles are fit for growing tree-crops or shrubs, seven square miles are meadow and pasture land, three quarters of a square mile are wood or forest land; whilst the remainder of $33\frac{1}{4}$ square miles is mainly bare rock.

There is a need for better land usage and demonstrations were given during the year in terracing; special attention being devoted to grassland rehabilitation and conservation of catchment areas around the various springs which are the only source of fresh water on the island.

Government lands are not for sale but may be leased. Land tenure is either freehold or leasehold.

The area and production of the principal crops were:

<u>Crop</u>	<u>Acreage</u>	<u>Production</u> tons	<u>Value</u> £
Flax	3,500	1,130 of hemp 573 of tow 53 of rope	158,973 43,748 8,523
Potatoes	140	400	
Sweet potatoes	60	75	
Vegetables	50	50	

Production figures of flax were slightly below those of 1950, due to shortage of leaf.

Livestock and livestock products were as follows:

<u>Livestock</u>		<u>Livestock products</u>	
Horses	44	Beef	41,171 lbs.
Donkeys	1,240	Mutton	14,902 lbs.
Cattle	996	Pork	11,217 lbs.
Sheep	2,780	Milk	11,000 gals.
Goats	2,216	Butter	398 lbs.
Pigs	210	Bacon	472 lbs.
Poultry	7,205		

The services of breeding animals are made available for the improvement of livestock.

The St. Helena Growers' Cooperative Society provides facilities for the marketing and storage of produce for local needs and for supplies to shipping; as well as supplying seeds, fertilisers and other equipment at low prices to its members.

Pests and diseases are major limitations on production but spraying and dusting have proved successful.

Agricultural education is fostered through a Young Farmers' Club with the assistance of the Education Department. All schools have gardens attached to them. Extension work was carried out where possible, examples being the resting of exhausted fields, terracing steep slopes and the control of pests and diseases.

The objectives of the forestry policy are soil and water conservation in the catchment areas and the provision of increased fuel supplies as early as possible.

Natural regeneration continues to be a useful form of re-afforestation. The number of trees planted during the year was 28,910. New species of pine and cypress were received from East Africa and cedar from Nyasaland.

There is one small electric lighting system in Jamestown only, privately operated for the lighting of the streets and houses.

A Handicrafts Association whose workers do lace, embroidery, woodwork and aloe fibre work, has 92 women workers, and is entirely self-supporting.

The only form of transportation is by road. There were some 150 vehicles in all, including 45 taxis and ten privately owned vehicles which serve as buses.

During 1951, 28 merchant ships with a tonnage of 213,340 called at St. Helena. There is no internal postal service. There is one telephone exchange with a capacity of 75 lines; a submarine cable is operated by Cable and Wireless Ltd. who also provide radio facilities.

Public finance, banking, credit and international trade

In addition to the Government budget which covers all government activities, the Poor Relief Board is responsible for poor relief, street lighting and the markets. The Board obtains its revenue from an annual rate levied on property owners and occupiers. Its budget is balanced by a subvention from the Government budget.

Statistics of revenue and expenditure were:-

<u>Revenue</u>	<u>1949</u> <u>£</u>	<u>1950</u> <u>£</u>	<u>1951</u> <u>£</u>
Territorial	44,442	43,387	55,248
Ascension Island	14,033	2,036	1,761
Metropolitan grant in aid	40,000	30,000	48,500
Colonial Development and Welfare	<u>23,175</u>	<u>13,285</u>	<u>14,224</u>
Total	121,650	88,708	119,733
<u>Expenditure</u>			
Territorial	92,016	80,137	85,106
Ascension Island	1,994	1,259	2,022
Colonial Development and Welfare	<u>23,175</u>	<u>13,285</u>	<u>14,487</u>
Total	117,185	94,681	101,615

Assets and liabilities balanced at £175,056, with an excess of assets amounting to £21,872.

There is no direct taxation but import duties are levied on a large range of goods and an export tax charged on flax products.

The only bank is the Government Savings Bank, in which depositors' accounts totalled £105,315 at the end of the year; a decrease of £4,887 as compared with the corresponding figure in 1950.

Statistics of imports and exports were as follows:

	<u>1949</u> £	<u>1950</u> £	<u>1951</u> £
Imports	135,080	120,132	163,605
Exports	106,881	140,212	214,537

The principal heads of imports were:

	£
Food, drink and tobacco	87,459
Raw materials and unmanufactured articles	3,726
Manufactured articles	72,420

Some of the chief commodities imported were:

	<u>1949</u> £	<u>1951</u> £
Flour	27,322	20,912
Sugar	3,299	6,355
Tea	2,510	4,273
Cotton piece goods	3,027	2,773
Mineral oils and motor spirits	7,423	8,963

Principal exports were:

Fibre	83,400	153,973
Tow	20,843	43,748
Rope and twine	2,071	8,523
Other articles	567	3,293

The direction of trade in percentage of value was as follows:

<u>Imports from:</u>		<u>Exports to:</u>	
United Kingdom	59.3	United Kingdom	92.1
South Africa	13.5	South Africa	6.1
Other Commonwealth countries	7.7	U.S.A.	1.8
Other countries	14.5		

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

The island is free from social problems; men and women have the same status and equality of opportunity.

The principal employers of labour are the flax millers and the Government. Unemployment is alleviated by the provision of relief work; an average of 73 men were on such work during the year.

A Factories Board and an Inspector of Factories handle labour problems and disputes, of which there were none during the year.

The principal categories of wage earners and their average daily wage rate were:

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Daily wage</u>	
		shs.	d.
Flax mill operatives	330	5.	7.
Agricultural labourers-Government	(180	5.	7.
Private	(4.	7.
Skilled labour	350	7.	6.
General labourers-Government	(6.	1.
Private	(5.	0.
Fishermen	50		
Mechanics and motor drivers	100		

About 120 men from St. Helena were employed at Ascension Island by Cable and Wireless Ltd.

The Young Farmers' Club with about 20 members and 14 junior members has a club house provided by Government. There were 20 apprentices in the Public Works Department receiving training in carpentry, masonry, painting and mechanics, while the Agricultural Department had about a dozen apprentices, and the Printer had an apprentice bookbinder.

The principal laws in force for the protection of labour are the Factories Ordinance, the Workmens' Compensation and the Contracts of

Service Ordinances, while 29 International Labour Conventions are adhered to.

The St. Helena Growers' Co-operative Society with 36 members is the sole co-operative society.

Retail prices of some main commodities were:

	<u>1949</u> sh. d.	<u>1950</u> sh. d.	<u>1951</u> sh. d.
Flour (per lb.)	4 1/4.	4 3/4.	4 3/4.
Bread (per 1 1/2 lb. loaf)	6.	6.	6.
Fats (per lb.)	1. 3.	1. 2 1/2.	1. 7 1/2.
Sugar (per lb.)	5 1/2.	6 1/2.	7.
Tea (per lb.)	--	--	6. 3.

The results of sample surveys taken from labourers families of 2 persons; of 5 persons and clerks' families of 5 persons, were:

Food	72 per cent
Clothing	5 "
Light	5 "
Fuel	18 "

The index figures have risen from 100 in 1939, to 166 in 1948; 190 in 1950, and 220 in 1951.

One third of the population lives in the capital, Jamestown. Government has a building scheme to the extent that supplies of materials and numbers of skilled workmen will allow. All materials must be imported and as the only timber that can be used must be white ant resisting, costs are extremely high. Funds have been made available from Colonial Development and Welfare allocations and Government assists in selling building materials on easy repayment terms and granting a subsidy up to £50 where the building conforms with approved standards. Rents on Government properties are at an average of only 2 shillings and sixpence per week, with the option for the tenant to buy the property.

There are 5 Benefit Societies to which about 90 per cent of the population belong and from which they receive sick benefit. Labourers receive up to 30 days sick leave with pay; workmens' compensation is paid for death or disablement.

An institution is maintained for the aged and infirm, and outdoor relief is paid in necessitous cases. A good deal of social work is undertaken by various committees, such as the Committee of Women who organise the Benevolent Fund. All expectant mothers and children have the services of the Health Sister and her Assistant, either in Jamestown or at one of the country clinics.

There was 1 case of housebreaking, and 15 cases of minor offences comprising maintenance of wives and children 4, drunk 1, assault 4, larceny 1, using obscene language 3 and traffic offences 2. There is one prison to which a total of 19 persons were sentenced in 1951

Public Health

The Public Health Department is administered by the Senior Medical officer assisted by a Board of Health. The staff consists of a Medical officer, a Dental Surgeon, a Dental Mechanic, 2 Nursing Sisters, a Health Sister, 7 nurses and a Sanitary Inspector. There are no private practitioners.

Expenditures were:	<u>1949</u> £	<u>1950</u> £	<u>1951</u> £
Recurrent	9,464	8,742	8,477
Capital			580

The proportion of total expenditure on health to total territorial expenditure was 10.4 per cent.

There is one general hospital; a leper station with 3 patients and a mental hospital with 7 inmates. The rural area is served by 5 dispensaries. All school children were examined and a school dental service is also maintained.

Vital statistics were:	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
Births	149	136	134
Deaths under 1 year	9	3	10
Infant mortality per 1000			
live births	60.40	22.06	74.6
Deaths	56	50	48
Death rate	12.01	10.65	10.1
Birth rate	31.95	28.99	28.2

Except for an outbreak of measles and a mild epidemic of mumps, the health of the population was normal. The principal causes of death were senility, pneumonia and gastro-enteritis.

There is a water sewage system in Jamestown. As fresh water springs are the only source of water, a piped supply is only possible to the main centres. The Sanitary Inspector carries out regular inspections of foodstuffs.

EDUCATIONAL CONDITIONS

Education is compulsory and is provided free for all children between the ages of five and fifteen years. Practically the whole population is literate and school children form about 20 per cent of the present population.

All schools are under the control of the Education Department. A Board of Education consisting of professional and unofficial members, advises on questions of educational policy and assists generally in the

administration of the department. The Parent-Teachers Association advises on points of detail.

Teacher-training is carried on regularly and locally trained teachers are increasingly used in staffing the schools.

Expenditures were:	<u>1949</u> £	<u>1950</u> £	<u>1951</u> £
Recurrent			8,989
Capital			425
Total	9,460	7,788	<hr/> 9,414

The proportion of total educational expenditure to total territorial expenditure was 9.7 per cent.

In addition, grants were made by the Metropolitan Government for the payment of the salaries of three senior teachers.

There are eleven primary schools with 1,206 pupils and one secondary school with 45 pupils. Teachers number 70.

During recent years, most of the schools have been rebuilt with Colonial Development and Welfare funds; equipment is adequate. All schools have their own libraries and there is a public library in Jamestown with 3000 books, to which Government pays a subsidy of £200 a year.

A weekly news-sheet is issued by the Education Department. There is a privately-owned cinema in Jamestown which shows commercial films twice a week while newsreels and documentary films are shown regularly in the schools. There is no broadcasting station.

ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE

The Protectorate consists of the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba with areas of 640 and 380 square miles respectively. The total population of 264,162 at the 1948 census was made up as follows:

Africans	199,975
Arabs	44,560
Indians and Pakistanis ...	15,211
Goans	681
Comorians	3,267
Europeans	296
Others	172

The population at mid-1951 was estimated at 272,000.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

The revised estimates of the ten-year Development Programme (1946-1955) provide for a total expenditure of £1,593,651 of which £1,063,726 will be met from Colonial Development and Welfare grants; £512,925 from Protectorate funds and £17,000 for clove research from the Clove Growers Association. The implementation of this programme is carried out by the Central Development Authority, comprising ten members, official and non-official. The economic scope of the programme covers communications, agriculture, fisheries, forestry, stock-breeding, the fruit industry, clove research and the tourist trade.

The Social Welfare Co-ordinating Committee is responsible for the Community Development schemes which include an economic project for controlled cattle grazing and watering.

No figures are available for private investments; Government invested approximately £674,230 during 1951.

Agriculture and livestock

The Agricultural Department comprising Agricultural, Veterinary, Fisheries, Forestry, Government plantations, Produce examination and Chemical laboratory sections is controlled by the Director of Agriculture with a staff made up as follows:

Colonial Civil Service:	5
Local Civil Service:	74
Temporary contract:	4

The revised estimate of expenditure was £74,717 in 1951 compared to an actual expenditure of £58,801 in 1950, exclusive of the allocation for development schemes.

Of the total area of 1,020 square miles, 540 are agricultural land, 466 are bush and dry, very rocky, coral land and the remainder forest and built-on areas. The chief crop, in point of area, is coconuts covering some 78,000 acres; the most valuable is that of cloves on about 50,000 acres, while rice lands cover 21,900 acres and other cereals some 7,700 acres.

With regard to ownership, the fundamental law of Zanzibar being Muslim Law has led to the progressive abandonment of indigenous African conceptions of common land in favour of freehold tenure, a process complete in areas where clove and coconut plantations change ownership and are bequeathed in accordance with the Sharia. Apart from laws governing registration of land transfers the two principal laws are the Public Land Decree, 1934 restricting the occupation or acquisition by other than Africans of land held under indigenous tenures, and the Alienation of Land Decree, 1939 restricting the alienation of the lands of Africans and Arabs, as a remedy for the agricultural indebtedness

which formerly constituted a serious evil. In the less fertile areas holdings of land by persons not actually resident in the locality are few while in the clove and coconut plantation areas Africans, Arabs and Asians own holdings. His Highness's Government owns a total of 8,000 acres of clove and coconut plantations on both islands.

The crops of most importance to the economy of the Protectorate are cloves and coconuts, followed by rice, cassava, sweet potatoes, citrus, chillies and tobacco. Other crops include maize, sorghum, millet, pulses, kapok, cocoa and derris. The value of cloves, including clove oil, amounted to £3,550,856 and that of coconut produce (copra and oil) to £1,300,037 in 1951.

The principal livestock consisted of:

Cattle	32,973
Donkeys	1,532
Goats	13,931
Sheep	

The livestock is used entirely for domestic purposes but is insufficient to meet the full demand for milk or meat, slaughter stock having to be imported from the mainland.

The extent to which plantation owners, as a result of the Debt Settlement Scheme, are still indebted to Government is known exactly but to what extent small producers are indebted to plantation owners, traders or money-lenders is not known with any certainty although it is believed to be very considerable.

The only recognised body which provides facilities for credit marketing and storage is the Clove Growers' Association. Credit facilities are provided for planting, weeding and picking of cloves as well as for the marketing of cloves, clove stems, copra, tobacco, chillies and

derris, but dealings with the Association are not compulsory other than for clove stems, for the purchase of which it has a monopoly and which are all distilled locally. Supplies of seeds and seedlings of most crops and fruit trees are produced and sold by the Agricultural Department at a small charge.

Control of pests and diseases, and research are carried out at the main Experiment Station with subsidiary investigations being done at the sub-stations on each island. Agricultural studies are included in the curricula of all primary schools, and training of departmental staff is undertaken at the Experiment Station.

Work started on the construction of a factory for the better utilization of coconut products from funds made available by the Copra Cess Board.

The national forest areas consist almost exclusively of mangroves; the establishment of forest blocks and the regeneration of the ruthlessly exploited natural forests are in progress.

In 1951, 4,975 fishermen were operating and recorded catches amounted to £126,000.

There is no indication of any mineral or oil deposits in the Protectorate.

The Government owned power station in Zanzibar supplies 862,607 units for industrial and 1,837,672 units for domestic purposes. A new power station is under construction.

The Clove Growers' Association is responsible for industrial development in respect of the distillation of essential oils from clove

stems, and lime oil, other industrial activities consisted of:

	<u>Production</u>	<u>Value</u> £
Coconut oil (tons)	5,634	633,866
Oil cake (tons)	3,214	92,724
Rice milling (lbs.)	100,256	not available
Grain milling (lbs.)	27,108	" "
Cassava milling (lbs.) ..	17,200	" "
Soap (tons)	595	50,126
Glove stem oil (tons) . .	141	155,661
Kapok (ton)	30	11,024
Coir rope	-	-

All industrial plants are locally owned.

The encouragement of handicrafts is the responsibility of the welfare section of the Provincial Administration.

Eight miles of earth-road and 22 miles of all-weather road were added to the existing network of roads. Aircraft made a total of 2,520 landings with about 11,700 passengers set down and picked up. Sea-borne shipping calling at Zanzibar consisted of 340 British, 92 Dutch, 4 American, 13 Italian and 54 Zanzibari ships, apart from 3282 dhows. Adequate postal services exist while Zanzibar towns and their townships in Pemba have magnets calling telephone exchanges. Telegraph and radio-telephone services are run by Cable and Wireless, Ltd.

Public finance, banking and credit and trade

The budgetary system consists of the territorial budget together with those of Zanzibar Township Council and seven rural Local Councils.

Total of revenue and expenditure were:

	<u>1949</u> £	<u>1950</u> £	<u>1951</u> £
Revenue	1,084,143	1,469,834	1,409,644
Expenditure	1,347,016	1,028,088	1,190,015

In addition, expenditure on development schemes under a separate budget was £175,749 from Colonial Development and Welfare funds and £61,291 from Protectorate funds.

Assets and liabilities balanced at £1,598,083.

Revenue is derived mainly from import and export duties; as well as from court fees, rents, interest on investments, licencies, estate and stamp duties. There is no Poll or Hut tax and with the exception of income tax there is no other source of taxation.

The National Bank of India, the Standard Bank of South Africa and the Jetha Lila Bank of Bombay are represented in Zanzibar.

The trade figures for 1951 were: imports - £5,262,628, and exports - £6,185,098, showing a favourable trade balance of £922,470. Statistics of imports and exports for 1951 are not yet available.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

The Sultanate of Zanzibar has been Arab since 1804 and most of the Arab population are locally born and bred, and are mainly owners of plantation land and of urban house property. Urban industry and trade are mostly in the hands of persons originating from India, Pakistan and Goa, though many of them have lived for generations in the Protectorate and retain little practical affinity with their country of origin. A large number also own plantations of cloves and coconuts but few reside on their properties. The vast majority of the population is African, of whom three quarters are of such long residence as to be regarded as indigenous. A large proportion of these own agricultural holdings and gain their livelihood as cultivators and fishermen. The remaining one

quarter of the African population is of recent mainland tribal extraction and constitute the bulk of the labour forces for government employment, dock-work, portage, industry, and hired agricultural labour. The very small European community consists of Government officials and their families with a few in banks, shipping agencies and other business.

There is remarkably little friction among the various races, sects and communities, and a general respect for the religion, customs and culture of their fellow citizens is a marked feature, creating a tradition of racial harmony which is the envy of many more advanced countries.

The status of women is similar to that in others of the less westernised Muslim territories. In recent years there has been a noticeable decline in the rigidity of the purdah custom.

Labour and employment conditions

There is no labour department as such; the functions of labour officer being performed by the Administrative officers and the welfare officer, who conducts an Employment Bureau in Zanzibar Town.

The 1948 census showed the following adult males to be gainfully employed:

Africans	83,539
Arabs	18,927
Asians	4,004
Comorians	1,199
Europeans	131

The number of gainfully occupied women was insignificant.

There is little unemployment in the sense in which the term is understood in Europe: conditions of life making casual employment more acceptable to most of the population. The Employment Bureau received

only 227 applications for employment, of which 166 were placed. Under-employment is a chronic condition of the peasant cultivator and of the urban and rural labourer, yet it leads to little hardship and is indeed in many cases preferred to full employment. Seasonal employment depends on the clove industry which, despite its two annual crops, fluctuates very greatly from crop to crop and from year to year in its demand for labour.

Immigrant labour comes mostly from Tanganyika and comes for a year or two to earn enough for use as bride-price, tax-payments and so on.

The following are the five registered Trade unions:

	<u>Total Membership</u>
Labour Association	325
European Servants Union (servants in European employment)	60
Shop Assistants Association	80
Zanzibar Seamen's Union	92
Oil and Soap Manufacturers' Association	11

No formal procedure for negotiation and arbitration has yet been found necessary. Machinery consisting of an Advisory Board is provided for the fixing of a minimum wage in all occupations or trades, and it is rare for disputes of anything but a trivial nature to occur. Government, which is the largest employer of labour, has set up Labour Councils in each of the labour employing departments. These councils comprise elected representatives of the men, representative overseer staff and a senior officer of the department presiding. They have proved most useful in establishing mutual understanding and ventilating grievances.

There are no welfare activities in industry or agriculture beyond the Government's welfare services available to all workers and the Civic Center, situated in the predominantly African quarter of Zanzibar town, which offers

physical and cultural recreation and refreshments.

Vocational training and apprenticeship are provided by the Departments of Public Works, Health and Agriculture, and the Government Printing Press. There were 124 persons in training in 1951.

Annual reports are furnished to the ILO on the Conventions applied in the Protectorate.

There were no co-operative societies in existence in 1951.

Retail prices of some principal items of consumption were:

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
	sh. cts.	sh. cts.	sh. cts.
Bread (per lb.)	48	56	60
Sugar (per lb.)	30	40	65
Maize meal (per lb.)	22	23	29
Simsim oil (per lb.)	85	1. 70	2. 16
Rice (per lb.)	48	60	70

No statistics are available regarding family budgets, cost of living or national income.

In regard to town and rural planning and housing, attention has so far been given to Zanzibar Town improvement and most successful work has been accomplished in improving the ill-planned and over-crowded hutted quarters of the town.

Social security and welfare

The Social Welfare Section has a staff of five male and three female officers, including one male and one female Probationer Officer. The work of the Section includes all forms of social case work, probation and social work of the Courts, discharged prisoners' aid, the promotion of community activities, with emphasis on women's activities and the promotion of handicrafts.

The co-operation of community welfare societies and of an all-communities voluntary association greatly facilitates the welfare work.

There is a Roman Catholic Mission Poor House for the care of the aged and homeless. For community welfare, there are a Civic Center and a Ladies' Club in Zanzibar Town and three village halls and three women's groups in the rural areas.

Prevention of crime and treatment of offenders

Statistics were:	<u>Number of persons convicted</u>		
	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
Offences against the person	-	-	146
Offences against property	784	536	523
Offences under Penal decree	779	927	1,281
Statutory offences	<u>2,723</u>	<u>2,769</u>	<u>2,764</u>
Total	4,292	4,234	4,714

A total of 45 juveniles were convicted for various offences, 26 of them for stealing.

Penalties inflicted were:

Death	1
Deprivation of liberty	875
Fines	4,260
Corporal punishment	12
Warned or bound over	70

There are two prisons and four prison camps, the latter being unfenced and the warders unarmed. The daily average prison population was 298. Juvenile offenders are sent to the Tabora Approved School in Tanganyika.

Public health

The medical and health staff consisted of:

	<u>Government</u>	<u>Mission</u>	<u>Private</u>
Registered physicians	9	-	18
Special categories	9	-	1
Nurses of senior training	10	5	-
Certified nurses	60	-	-
Midwives of senior training ..	10	1	-
Certified midwives	21	-	6
Sanitary inspectors	24	-	-
Radiologist	1	-	-
Pharmacists	2	-	9

Expenditure comprised:

	<u>1949</u> <u>£</u>	<u>1950</u> <u>£</u>	<u>1951</u> <u>£</u>
Recurrent	83,068	95,828	140,513
Capital	-	-	46,500

The proportion of recurrent expenditure to total recurrent expenditure of the Protectorate was approximately 10 per cent.

In addition, a grant of £25,117 was made from Colonial Development and Welfare funds.

Training of indigenous medical personnel is provided by the six year course at Makerere College, Uganda.

<u>Institutions were:</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>No. of beds</u>
General hospitals	3	307
Cottage hospital	1	17
Dispensaries	4	41
Maternity and child welfare centre	1 in general hospital and 6 in dispensaries	
Tuberculosis	1	
Mental institutions	2	
Leprosarium	1	

Vital statistics were:

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
Total births	3,719	5,514	5,359
Deaths under 1 year	376	459	347
Infant mortality per 1000			
live births	59.74	-	64.7
Total deaths	2,594	4,283	4,151
Death rate per 1000	16.24	15.81	15.2

There was no serious outbreak of infectious diseases during 1951.

Waste disposal is by pit latrines for the greater part of Zanzibar town and the rural areas, and by water borne sanitation into septic tanks for the remainder.

Zanzibar town has a piped water supply while rural communities depend on deep wells and storage of rain water in tanks.

Measures are carried out for the control of malaria, tuberculosis and leprosy, as well as to reduce infant mortality and preserve maternal health at the hospitals and the Maternity Centre.

EDUCATIONAL CONDITIONS

The Director of Education is advised by an Advisory Committee composed of nominated members of all races, and assisted by a European Senior woman Education officer, an Indian woman Education officer and a European Inspector of Schools. In addition, there are 9 European male and female Education officers who teach in the secondary schools and Teacher Training Centres, 5 Arab Education and Assistant Education officers and a number of Indian trained graduates who teach at the higher level.

Financial provision for education was: £

Protectorate Recurrent expenditure ..	95,343
Recurrent expenditure from Colonial Development and Welfare funds	36,500
Capital works expenditure from Colonial Development and Welfare funds	51,648

The Protectorate recurrent expenditure only was 9.3 per cent of the total recurrent expenditure.

Zanzibar differs from the other East African territories in that education is mainly in the hands of Government. The education of most of the Indians and of the Christians is undertaken by grant-aided schools, of which there are 8 Indian and 4 Mission, while the Arabs and Africans who are all Muslims and who comprise 94 per cent of the population receive their education in Government schools.

Education in the Government Arab-African primary schools is free, and the medium of instruction is Kiswahili. In Government Indian primary and Junior secondary schools fees are charged on a progressive scale from 25 shillings up to 40 shillings per term but books and stationery are free. Gujarati is the medium of instruction in the Indian primary schools, giving way to English in the secondary schools.

Government Junior Secondary education is available at the Boys' and Girls' Secondary Schools, the Rural Middle School and the Sir Evan Smith Madressa. The last four years of the secondary course leading up to the School Certificate examination are inter-racial. Tuition fees range from 60 to 210 shillings per annum for boys and from 30 to 120 shillings per annum for girls; in addition boarding fees are 120 and 105 shillings per annum for boys and girls respectively.

The training of both male and female primary teachers is given in the Protectorate; post-primary teachers are trained at Makerere, or the United Kingdom; and Indians at the Nairobi Indian Teacher Training Centre; trained Indian graduates are also obtained from India.

Vocational training is given at the Mombasa Institute of Muslim Education, the building of which was heavily subsidized by the Zanzibar Government, which has 25 per cent of the available places reserved to it.

Higher education is obtained at Makerere College, the United Kingdom and India.

The total number attending literacy classes was 6,779 males and 2,574 females; and the total number of children of school age (6 to 15 years) was 53,000 in 1948.

Educational statistics were:

<u>Number of schools</u>	<u>Government</u>			<u>Private</u>		
	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Mixed</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Mixed</u>
Primary	35	5	1	1	2	6
Secondary	3	1	-	2	2	22
Teacher education	1	1	-	-	-	-
<u>Number of teachers:</u>		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Primary schools		184	68		21	24
Secondary schools		30	7		24	43
Teacher education		3	2		-	-
<u>Number of pupils (all indigenous):</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>		<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	
Primary schools	5,195	1,039		730	1,176	
Secondary schools	610	125		244	234	
Vocational school (Mombasa)	31	-		-	-	
Teacher education	55	14		-	-	
Higher education-United Kingdom	26	-		-	-	
Makerere	5	2		-	-	
Nairobi	3	-		-	-	
India	8	1		-	-	

School buildings in Zanzibar town are excellent and equipment adequate, while in rural areas buildings and equipment are adequate.

There are Boy Scouts and Girl Guides, which are inter-racial, while both the Indian and Arab communities have clubs for sporting and social activities for their young men.

There is a Book Club in each of the four townships as well as libraries within the various communities, such as the Aga Khan library, the Arab Library, the Civic Centre, which has books in English and Kiswahili, and the Ladies' Club which has a library of English, Arabic and Gujarati books. There are four village libraries in the rural areas.

There is one museum; the Zanzibar Arts and Crafts Society, and various inter-racial Musical Societies.

Of the total estimated expenditure on educational development amounting to £189,760, the sum of £119,757 has already been spent.

There are two daily papers in Gujarati; a monthly periodical in Kiswahili published by the Education Department and seven weeklies in combinations of English, Gujarati, Arabic and Kiswahili.

There are five permanent cinemas and two mobile units, one on each island.

There is a small broadcasting station operating one hour daily, with programmes prepared by the Information Office, and equipment and technical service provided by Cable and Wireless Ltd.

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